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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE—THE RESUMPTION ACT QUESTION—CARRYING THE MAILS—THREE MORE INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A gentleman named Hitchcock was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day urging an appropriation of $50,000 to test a large gun of which he is the inventor, and for which he claims great destructive powers. Large sums have already been expended in making tests with this gun at the Springfield Arsenal by the Ordnance Corps of the Army. The committee are not likely to vote the sum requested by Mr. Hitchcock. Mr. McCartee, of the Printing and Engraving Division of the Treasury Department, was also before the committee to explain a deficiency in his division of about three hundred thousand dollars. This deficiency arises from several causes, the principal being that, after the annual appropriation was made at the last session, Congress ordered two of the three impressions given national bank notes to be done at the Treasury Department, which materially increased the expense of McCartee's division. Another cause which contributes to the deficiency is the fact that a mistake was made in the estimates presented last year, several million sheets less than the actual number required having been returned in the estimates. The committee seem satisfied with Mr. McCartee's explanation, but will not take action until after they have heard Secretary Bristow on Thursday next. Only about one-third of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill has thus far been acted upon by the committee. The Post Office Appropriation bill is being prepared by a subcommittee, and will be ready to report to the full committee in a few days.

The Committee on Banking and Currency are represented, from a Democratic source, to be laboring satisfactorily to harmonize the views of the majority of the members. This has been so far accomplished that it is said the Democrats will all agree to a report which will favor the repeal of the Resumption act and the passage of a law which they claim will produce speedy resumption. The scheme is said to be in its points a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold in the Treasury at the rate of five per cent. each year of all the legal tenders and fractional currency outstanding, till the Government has thirty per cent. of the amount of the currency in gold on hand. This amount is thought by the authors of the proposition to be large enough to float the paper currency, and redemption in gold will then be directed to begin. A bill containing these provisions, it is said, will be agreed to by all the Democrats on the committee, and possibly by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, a Republican. The leaders announce a purpose to canvass the House very thoroughly, and not bring in a report till they are measurably certain it will be agreed to by a majority of the House. The committee is also watching with considerable anxiety the action of the caucus.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, examining the straw bid system, had before them to-day Capt. T. P. Leasters, owner and commander of a steamer on the Mississippi River, running between St. Louis and New-Orleans. The drift of his testimony was to show that though he had carried United States mails for many years, he had never been able to get a contract directly from the department, but always had received it from some middle-man. One middle-man was B. H. Petersen, who has become notorious in connection with mail contracts in the South-west.

Three more investigations were ordered to-day by the House. An inquiry was directed to be made into the manner and expense of printing the bonds and notes of the Government, and whether proper care is observed to secure the Government against losses. The committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to sit during the sessions of the House. The Committee on Foreign Affairs were instructed to inquire into Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine, and his alleged prosecution of private claims before the British Government. In this connection the Secretary of State is required to furnish the House copies of such correspondence as may have passed between the Department and Minister Schenck. The Postmaster General was requested to furnish the House with the amounts due to Postmasters in the Southern States prior to the war, and which remain unsettled. Repeated efforts have been made since the close of the rebellion to pass bills for the relief of these cases, and this inquiry has the passage of such a bill in view. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were instructed to ascertain the amount required to finish the New-York Post Office and Court-house building.

The House Democratic caucus will meet again to-morrow night to resume the attempt to agree upon a financial policy. There has been an effort made since the last caucus to suppress further agitation of the question until later in the session, but it is very doubtful whether it can succeed, for there are two elements in the party urging haste in the settlement. These are the out-and-out inflationists and those who only desire a repeal of the Resumption act, but have that desire very intense. The same line of policy will be likely to be pursued to-morrow night as on last Monday, and result in nothing. The active party will, however, make an interesting occasion for the do-nothings.

Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, which committee has taken a large mass of testimony touching the diplomatic and consular service, has prepared a speech, which he will deliver to-morrow, on the Diplomatic and Consular bill. He says he will produce evidence that Gen. Badeau, Consul General at London, is receiving for his services a sum larger than is paid first-class foreign Ministers. This sum, he charges, is made up by exorbitant charges and illegal fees. Among the instances of this kind he will show that in April, 1872, Badeau, while drawing pay as Consul General, charged $500 for carrying dispatches from London to Madrid.

Mr. Kasson to-day offered two resolutions touching the currency, which created for a time a great deal of excitement on the Democratic side. The first resolution expressed, as a matter of principle, that there is no authority in the Constitution for issuing in time of peace paper to circulate as money and making it legal tender in payment of debts. The second resolution stated as a matter of policy that legislation by Congress should keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payments. This is in the language of the last National Democratic platform. The Democrats tried to have the resolutions referred to a committee, but were compelled to vote directly upon them, and they were lost by a vote of 140 to 96. The 96 were nearly all Republicans. In fact the vote was nearly partisan, the Democrats refusing to stand by their platform, or to declare legal tenders unconstitutional in time of peace.

Col. Broome, of Brooklyn, was before the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and made an argument against the abolition of the Marine Corps. The committee intended at first to sweep away this corps entirely, but the arguments have shaken their determination, and it is now probable that such reductions will be recommended as will save some three hundred thousand dollars per year in the cost of the Marines.

Gen. Humphreys was to-day before the Committee on the Mississippi Levees. He gave the committee much practical information, and in the opinion of Mr. Ellis, the chairman, made a strong argument in support of the national character of the levees. He said the system, to be of any use, must be uniform in all the States on the river, and he advocated the placing of the work under the Engineer Corps.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

SPEECHES ON THE ADMISSION OF MR. PINCHBACK—DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT OF HIS DEFEAT—A CLOSE VOTE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate, after an hour of routine business to-day, resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Thurman made a prepared speech, in accordance with a final determination among Democrats on Saturday that he should present the legal aspects of the case. Now that Thurman has broken the Democratic silence upon this question, Bayard will, it is said, feel compelled to make a short argument upon the general points of the opposition. How many more of his political faith will feel compelled to make speeches it is hard to predict. The purpose was to confine the discussion to Thurman's presentation of the law. His speech was a strong presentation of the case from his stand-point, but there was really nothing new that has not been told over and over again in the long and frequent discussion upon Louisiana affairs. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, followed Mr. Thurman in an extemporaneous speech in favor of Mr. Pinchback's right to the seat. He made some strong points on that side. The final vote will be yet considerably delayed. The Democrats now seem confident of defeating Mr. Pinchback's admission, although they admit that it will be a very close vote. They were counting names this evening, and think that they can defeat him by a tie vote, if not by one majority. They claim to be able to rally twenty-nine Democratic votes, and they count certainly upon the aid of the following Republicans: Edmunds, Morrill of Vermont, and Morrill of Maine, Christiancy, Booth, Hamilton, Wadleigh, Dawes, and Robertson. They count Allison and Jones in the doubtful list, from which they must get one man, as it will take thirty-seven votes to defeat Pinchback, if a full Senate votes, leaving out Sharon and allowing that an equal number are absent or paired from both sides. On the other hand, the Republicans who favor admission say that they will seat Pinchback by one vote, and until to-day the opposition had conceded such a result.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day the case of E. C. Billings, nominated for the United States Judgeship at New-Orleans, vacated by Judge Durell, was called up for confirmation, and was the subject of quite a warm debate. Mr. West pushed the matter with considerable energy, and produced a strong opposition which after an hour of debate succeeded in forcing an adjournment without action. The debate showed, however, that while there was strength enough of opposition to postpone action, there was not probably strength enough to prevent confirmation.

THE OLD NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEEDING OF THE SITE TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Wood, of New-York, to-day introduced a bill in the House directing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to deed to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York the site of the old Post Office for $200,000. The preamble to the bill recites that in 1860 the site was purchased for $250,000, of which $50,000 was contributed by members of the Board of Commerce, or by interests represented in the membership, and that money has never been refunded. The contributors have requested a return of the property to the Chamber of Commerce on equitable terms under the circumstances. The statement also accompanies the bill that the site of the present Post Office was deeded to the Government at a price below its real value. These reasons are given for the sale of the old site to the Chamber of Commerce for the price named.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE—OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Centennial bill did not come up in the Senate to-day, having been postponed, partly to suit the convenience of a Senator who is intending to speak on it. It is the intention of the friends of the bill to have it taken up to-morrow, and they expect to pass it without amendment. There is likely, however, to be a spirited debate and some opposition, and attempts will be made to amend the bill so as to give the Government still further control of the expenditure of the money appropriated. The bill will be accepted by the Centennial Commissioners if passed as it came from the House, though the provision which makes the amount appropriated a preferred debt of the commission is not at all satisfactory to the subscribers to the stock. Success is now so important, however, that it must be sought on any terms consistent with honor, and there can be no delay.

THE CONSULAR-DIPLOMATIC BILL.

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE—AN ABLE SPEECH BY GEN. GARFIELD—THE BILL TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Diplomatic bill was again considered by the House to-day, the time being devoted to general debate. Mr. Holman occupied the floor for an hour, and charged great extravagance in the conduct of the foreign service. He was followed by Gen. Garfield, who argued against the reductions made by the committee in many parts of the bill. He particularly instanced China and Japan, reciting the effort and money expended in opening those countries to commerce, and showing the great advantages to follow from maintaining proper diplomatic intercourse with them. European countries recognize the importance of encouraging and fostering commerce with those countries, and are spending ten times the amount expended by the United States in maintaining their diplomatic and consular relations. To reduce our diplomatic service in the East is to lower the national dignity and lose the commercial and political advantages already gained. Gen. Garfield also showed the advantages to follow from maintaining proper diplomatic relations with South American countries, and argued against the reductions proposed by the committee. The bill will be considered to-morrow under the five-minute rule. Mr. Holman's speech was painfully funny in an attempt to ridicule the dispatches of our Ministers abroad. The reply, interjected by Mr. Monroe, that if the foreign missions were to be abolished because of some ridiculous letters, the House of Representatives should share the same fate for some of the speeches of its members, was appropos, and was greatly enjoyed.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

ARGUMENTS RELATING TO THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROAD—THE SINKING FUND PROPOSITIONS OF THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC ROADS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads heard this morning Mr. Storrs, of New-York, on the requirements of former laws relating to the Texas Pacific Road, and on the right of Congress to transfer the right of way and lands between California and the Texas boundary to the Southern Pacific Company. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, made an argument on the Constitutional power of Congress to indorse the bonds of the Texas Company, saying that the Southern Pacific reports showed that they had still 700 miles of road to build in California before their line would be completed to Fort Yuma, and that they now proposed to build 1,000 miles without any additional capital, as shown in their own bill. Senator West, the Chairman of the committee, said he would address a letter to the officers of the Southern Pacific Company, asking what security they would give of their ability and intention to continue the road to meet the Texas Pacific. Mr. Storrs answered they would give satisfactory security. The committee announced they would hear no additional arguments.

Col. Morton, of New-York, was subpœnaed before the House Judiciary Committee to-day in relation to the act incorporating the Transcontinental Railroad Company, the title of which was subsequently changed by Congress to that of the Texas Pacific; but he failed to show that any improper means had been adopted to secure the passage of the act.

The Sinking Fund propositions of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, are those which were made by the said companies in February of last year, shortly before the adjournment of Congress, providing in each case for the creation of a sinking fund by the payment of certain fixed amounts into the United States Treasury yearly, and also the retention by the Government of all amounts then or thereafter earned for Governmental transportation. Secretary Bristow expresses an opinion that some such arrangement should be made, but leaves it wholly to Congress to determine how and by what means, and in what sums, and at what period the Sinking Funds should be obtained and applied. He intimates, however, that he considers the offers of the two companies inadequate. The Central Pacific proposed to pay $400,000 per annum, and the Union Pacific $500,000 per annum, for the first ten years, $750,000 per annum for the next ten years, and $1,000,000 yearly thereafter.

Secretary Bristow says, with reference to these propositions: "No definite action was taken by me in the matter, partly for the reason that Congress was about to adjourn, and partly on account of the inadequacy of the sums proposed by the companies to be paid and retained in the Treasury as a sinking fund in compromise of the claims of the Government against them. It seemed to me, however, that it was desirable to reach an adjustment whereby the vexatious differences which had long perplexed the Government, and largely affected the credit, if not the prosperity of the companies, should be finally composed. In reaching such a result, it is obviously for the interest of both, and especially the Government, that an arrangement should be made by which a fixed annual or semi-annual sum should be paid by the companies, so that when the principal of the debt becomes due the Government may hold in its Treasury a large sum applicable to the extinguishment of the debt. How and by what means, in what sums, and by what periods this fund should be obtained and applied is for Congress to determine. But it was and is my opinion that it would be a wise precaution to place corporations under a definite and binding obligation, with their consent, to set apart from their semi-annual earnings, and deliver to the Government, a reasonable and fixed sum, so that their managers might constantly feel the pressure of this duty upon themselves, and not be permitted to treat it as a matter to be looked to in the distant future or by a succeeding board of officers."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—1 A. M.—The low barometer last night over Lakes Huron and Ontario has moved eastward beyond the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pressure is now highest from the Middle States to the lakes, Minnesota and Dakota. Occasional rain has fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. A storm is apparently advancing eastward over the coasts of Oregon and California. The Mississippi River has continued falling at St. Louis and Cairo, stationary at Memphis, and risen six inches at Vicksburg, where it has reached the "danger line."

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, north-east to south-east winds, generally warmer and cloudy weather, and occasional rains will prevail, except lower temperature in first district.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, rising, succeeded by falling barometer, winds veering to north-east and south-east, and colder, partly cloudy weather, followed by rising temperature from Western Tennessee to the upper lakes.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, winds veering to easterly and southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in the northern portions by snow, and in the southern portions by rain.

In the Middle and Eastern States, high barometer, north-westerly winds, veering to north-easterly, colder, partly cloudy weather, and followed in the former by falling barometer.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly falling at Cairo, nearly stationary at Memphis, and slowly rising at Vicksburg.

THE BLACK HILLS MINERS.

OMAHA, Feb. 7.—A letter from Custer City, in the Black Hills, dated Jan. 25, says over forty houses are now up and sixty in process of erection. Water has been found at a depth of twenty feet. A steam saw-mill will be in operation in eight days. Flour is selling at $12 per hundred weight, and bacon at thirty cents a pound. The new parties who arrived this Winter have made new laws, and old pioneers find their claims "jumped." Miners from the north, this side of the Big Horn, report new discoveries, far surpassing any yet made, and thirty men left here to-day to prospect them. Red Cloud and several hundred warriors have gone North. It is reported they said they would die on the war path rather than remain on the reservation and starve. Sitting Bull will co-operate with them.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE ON POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 7.—Chief Justice White, in charging the Grand Jury to-day concerning polygamy, said: "We had better look it squarely in the face, distasteful as it may be to some, and govern ourselves by right, reason, and manly discretion in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this Territory. Mormonism may survive it, and relieved from it would stand unshackled and free as every other creed or mode of religious worship, shielded and protected by the Constitution of our common country, but if Mormonism cannot sever itself from polygamy it will be to it the bridal of death."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

MONTENEGRO'S GRIEVANCES—THE REFORM QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro for the cession of territory to the latter are officially denied, but it is stated that it is necessary for Montenegro to find increased pasture lands. Turkey offers a prospect for satisfying this requirement at an opportune moment, but the settlement of such special questions now would complicate the general issue.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Sublime Porte's circular, in regard to the reforms promised in the Northern provinces, mentions as the basis of its decision not only the negotiations with Austria, Russia, and Germany, but also the support of the scheme by the other guaranteeing powers.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Daily News* Vienna special says the premature publication of Count Andrassy's note has caused much annoyance here. The official text was hurriedly published yesterday.

REFUSAL OF ROUMANIA TO PAY TRIBUTE IN ADVANCE—OBLIGATION TO PAY ANY LONGER DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Kelet Nepe*, a journal of Pesth, publishes the following: The Sublime Porte, on account of its financial difficulties, recently requested Roumania to pay her customary tribute in advance. The Roumanian Government has sent a note in reply, declaring that the treaties stipulate that the tribute is payable only in return for the obligation assumed by Turkey to defend Roumania from foreign invasion. The Porte, however, has shown itself incapable of quelling a local insurrection. The Roumanian Government is convinced it can no longer rely on Turkey for protection; therefore the obligation to pay tribute is at an end. Roumania moreover complains that the Porte has concentrated troops at Widin and sent ships up the Danube under a false pretext that the threatening attitude of Servia rendered such measures necessary. Roumania is consequently compelled to take measures to protect her frontiers. The note concludes with the declaration that Roumania as an independent State will resist every attempt to occupy her territory or march foreign troops through it.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cattaro says the Herzegovinian leaders Peko and Socica have united their bands in the district of Zubzi, and are now organizing their forces and preparing for future operations. Socica will probably be made Commander in Chief. Typhus fever has broken out among the refugees in Grahovo and Bjelopawlitje.

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE CORTES—FRAUDS BY THE GOVERNMENT—THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Seville this morning which contains the following details of the recent elections in Spain for members of the new Cortes: "The frauds and intimidation practiced by the Government in the conduct of the elections have done more to destroy confidence and promote discord in the provinces than can possibly be estimated. Not only was wholesale bribery practiced, but voting papers were forged by thousands. In one town in Andalusia the Liberals presented a protest, whereupon five or six persons were immediately imprisoned. Men-of-war were sent to seaports of known liberal proclivities, and carbineers and armed Police in other places hindered the voters. In some districts voting licenses were only given to known partisans of the Ministry."

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Durango reports that several hundred Carlists deserted last week. Gen. Quesada holds every avenue into Alava and Biscay. Don Carlos is at Tolosa with a large force of artillery and twenty battalions facing Gen. Moriones. Bad weather prevents any advance.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—It is stated here that the Biscayan and Navarrese provincial deputies have told Don Carlos not to expect any further aid from them. There was a heavy snowstorm in Navarre and Guipuzcoa yesterday. Official dispatches announce that Gen. Quesada has driven the Carlists from Abadiano, near Durango, after a sharp engagement. Seventy more Carlists have submitted in Navarre.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Feb. 7.—Thirteen Carlist batteries, under Gens. Caserta and Perula, are concentrated near Echelar and Sanestaban to defend Vera.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE UNITED STATES NEW "FIVES"—CARDINAL MANNING AND THE RITUALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times* this morning in its financial article says the market is bare of United States new five per cents., (funded loan.)

Cardinal Manning writes to the *Times* to-day stating that the telegrams from Rome that he intends to proceed thither to promote the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end, are both from first to last wholly devoid of truth. He proceeds as follows: "No scheme whatsoever on the subject of ritualism has ever been conceived by me. None has ever been to my knowledge proposed or opposed or defended at Rome."

Viscount Galway is dead.

THE SUBJECTS TO BE PRESENTED IN THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Times* in its leading article says the measures to be announced in the Queen's speech on the reopening of Parliament will include the Merchant Shipping bill; a bill extending the new system of Judicature to Ireland, and the reconsideration of the acts now in operation in England where the question of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is still undecided. A Royal Commission will be promised to inquire into the fugitive slave question. Among other subjects to be mentioned is England's relations with China. There has been a chance of war with China, which may not have entirely disappeared. Her Majesty will announce the happy end of the Malay war. Burmah will also be alluded to. The most important part of the speech will refer to Eastern affairs. The intimation of a continued friendship with foreign powers will doubtless have its usual place; and in these days it would be too much to say such unbroken concord is a matter of course. It is said the opposition intend to propose a specific resolution concerning the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, not as an amendment to the address, but in a separate form, and a powerful oratorical onslaught is expected to be made on the Government for that transaction. The Government in the debate on the address to-night will also be severely censured by the opposition speakers for the fugitive slave circular of the Admiralty.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone will not participate in the debate on the address.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

POSITION OF GERMANY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says the report that Germany has declined to make any representations to Spain in regard to Cuba is incorrect. The German Government has not answered the communication of the United States, which did not require or invite an answer. But there is every reason to believe that Germany is not unwilling to impress upon Spain the justice of the American complaints, and the advisability of making some redress.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

FALL OF A SHILLING IN ENGLAND—FLOUR LOWER IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the grain markets for the past week, says the weather has been muggy and unfavorable to trade; prices have generally declined about a shilling per quarter in consequence of the deteriorated condition. Home deliveries are still short compared with last year. Business has been heavy, and imports have been rather less, and will probably continue to diminish until prices improve. At Paris flour has declined a franc. In Germany the markets have rather improved, while in Belgium and Holland they were dull and unchanged.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A STEAMER DAMAGED BY COLLISION—A DERELICT DANISH BRIG—WRECK OF THE SHIP SURPRISE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The British steamship Statesman, Capt. Valiant, from New-York, Jan. 21, has arrived here. She has a large hole in her port bow, having been in collision. Besides the collision, the Statesman struck the north end of the Woodside landing stage, and in docking struck the Morpeth Dock wall. The owners state that the damages are not very serious, the iron deck having saved her. The vessel makes no water, and the cargo is apparently not damaged.

ELSINORE, Feb. 6.—The Danish brig Titania, Capt. Marker, from Philadelphia, which was reported at Tyloen derelict, has stranded at Lysegrund, near the Island of Hesseloe. The crew were landed here yesterday. The vessel has gone adrift.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 5.—The American ship Surprise, Capt. Johnson, from New-York Sept. 25, for Yokohama, was wrecked yesterday at Plymouth Rock. No lives were lost, and it is hoped the cargo will be saved.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Norwegian brig Frithjof, Capt. Anderson, from Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, for Dundalk, was recently abandoned at sea. The master was drowned. The crew have arrived at Gravesend.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

DR. LEVYSHON, A PRUSSIAN NEWSPAPER WRITER, EXPELLED FROM AUSTRIA—REPORTED COOLNESS BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times* Berlin special this morning says that Dr. Levyshon, the eminent Prussian journalist, and the Vienna correspondent of several German newspapers, notwithstanding the intercession of the German Ambassador, and despite Dr. Levyshon's well-known moderation, has been expelled from Austria, charged with disseminating intelligence unfavorable to the realm. In a letter to Prince Auersperg, the Austrian Prime Minister, the Doctor charges the Premier with ordering his expulsion merely to prove his indifference to the opinion of those persons at Berlin who have been endeavoring to keep Prince Auersperg in office, the reference being to the article in the semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz*, (already sent by cable,) in which apprehensions are said to be felt of a serious estrangement between Germany and Austria.

A Vienna journal contradicts the rumors of a change of the Cisleithan Ministry, and states that Count Taafe was not recently received by the Emperor, as has been asserted.

GERMANY.

VON ARNIM'S ABSENCE DUE TO ILL HEALTH.

FLORENCE, Feb. 7.—The *Perseveranza* says Count Von Arnim has sent a medical certificate to his agent at Berlin, as a proof that ill health prevents his return to Germany.

MEXICO.

PARTISANS OF DIAZ PLOTTING AGAINST PRESIDENT LERDO—THE RIO GRANDE BORDER QUESTION—ATTACKS ON PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The steamer City of Mexico arrived from Vera Cruz this morning. She brings the following news:

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—Manifestoes have appeared signed by Gens. Diaz and Guerra at Guanajuato. Their purpose is to begin a revolution, with the ultimate object of defeating Lerdo de Tejada and placing Porfirio Diaz in the Presidency. Few persons are disposed to deny the authenticity of the document, and the fear of revolution is general. The *Two Republics* comments on the manifestoes, and concludes that Lerdo's re-election means war. Business is sorely afflicted. The whereabouts of Diaz is unknown. It is reported that Gen. Marquez, a man of notoriety under the Empire, will lead a revolution of the Church Party against President Lerdo, and he may possibly unite with Diaz. Gen. Marquez has left Havana.

The *Trait d'Union*, referring to the application made by the American Minister some time ago, declares that Mexico cannot allow American troops to pursue marauders into Mexican territory. While the Governments are now friendly, the bandits on both sides are protected by their respective nations on account of their nationality. Neither Government has sufficient force to suppress the outrages. The only remedy is for both to organize special corps, independent of the army having jurisdiction over the Rio Grande and its borders, and which should be placed under the direction of a mixed commission. It is said that Mexico will demand indemnity from the United States for damages caused by the raid on the Rio Grande. Gen. Cortina has been permitted to walk in the streets, accompanied by prison officials.

A mob recently stoned the Protestant Church in the plaza of San Fernando, in this city. The Protestants in Acapulco are rapidly increasing in numbers since the assassination of Mr. Richardson.

The Minister of War has disapproved of the conduct of an army official at Apam, who sentenced a creditor to service in the regular army for dunning him.

Many indigent persons from the States have come to Mexico of late, where they have been dependent on the charity of their countrymen for a living and the means of returning home.

MURDER OF A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the *Avalanche* says: "Samuel Boyd, Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and killed on Saturday evening by H. M. Clarke, one of the editors of the *Democrat*, in a quarrel which grew out of a political discussion which commenced in jest, Boyd accusing Clarke of having been a Ku-Klux leader, and Clarke retorting by saying that Boyd had been a Loyal League leader, to which Boyd responded, "You're a —— liar." Clarke asked Boyd to retract, but instead Boyd put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol, and advanced on Clarke, who drew a pistol and fired three shots, one taking effect in the right arm, another in the shoulder, and the third near the heart. Boyd expired in a few moments. Clarke was arrested and held in $8,000 bail to answer. Both men have families and were previously on good terms."

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE TRENTON LUNATIC ASYLUM—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—In the Senate to-night the House resolution appointing a special committee to inquire into the administration of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum was concurred in. On motion of Senator Hopper the bill in relation to the lands under public statute was so amended as to permit of the publication of notices of sale in German papers. In the House Mr. Brewer introduced a bill authorizing the selection in joint meeting of an Insurance Commissioner. The duties of such Commissioner have always devolved heretofore on the Secretary of State. Mr. Skellinger introduced a bill providing for the selection by the Board of Freeholders in each county, for the publication of the public laws, of as many newspapers as such county has representatives in the Legislature. The bill appropriating $100,000 additional to the State Centennial Commission was passed. This makes a total of $120,000 appropriated for that purpose. The money is needed to erect a building on the grounds in Philadelphia for the accommodation and convenience of visitors from this State. Speaker Carscallier presented a memorial from the citizens of Princeton, asking that in case a State Centennial celebration is to be held it may be held in that town.

REPLY TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS, MR. GOSS, OF NORWICH, CONN.

NORWICH, Feb. 7.—Warren Lee Goss, President of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors, has written a letter to the *Bulletin*, replying to Jefferson Davis' assertion that the mortality of the Confederate prisoners in Union hands was in greater proportion than that of Union soldiers in rebel prisons. Mr. Goss quotes the Federal War Department figures, showing the total captures of soldiers and citizens by the Confederate forces to have been 188,145. And it is estimated that of these half were actually confined in prisons. The number of deaths in Confederate prisons was 36,401, consequently the per cent. of mortality in prisons was over 38¾, and the per cent. on the entire captures about 19⅜. The number of captures by the Union forces was 476,169; actually confined, (the rest being paroled or exchanged,) 227,570; per cent. of mortality in prison, 13½; per cent. of mortality of whole number of captures, 6½. Thus the mortality in rebel prisons was about three times as great as that in Union prisons. Mr. Goss also quotes the official report of the Confederate Inspector of Prisons, Lieut. Col. D. T. Chandler, who is favorably indorsed by the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, to show that recommendations were actually made to Davis' Cabinet to replace Gen. Winder, commandant at Andersonville, with some one more humane, and the only notice taken thereof by Davis was to promote Winder to the position of Commissary General of all the Confederate prisons.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

One million dollars in silver is now en route from San Francisco to London.

The report of the failure of the Dartmouth Savings Bank, at Hanover, N. H., is pronounced wholly unfounded.

The large country store of C. J. Gerard, at Saccarappa, Me., was partially burned yesterday. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000; insurance, $9,000.

The Sturtevant Manufacturing Company, at Lebanon, N. H., was yesterday declared bankrupt, and has called a meeting of the creditors for March 7.

The engine-room of Parker Brothers' factory, in Meriden, Conn., was damaged by fire on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

After Landis was discharged by the court on Saturday he remained in Bridgeton until Sunday morning, when he was driven to Vineland by some of his friends.

Mayor Buckley, of Paterson, yesterday suspended Chief of Police Rice from office for drunkenness and misbehavior. Rice has been Chief for nearly five years.

The fishing schooner Polar Wave arrived at Gloucester, Mass., Sunday, and reports the loss of two men, Charles Fisher and Chester Conton, on Jan. 19, on Grand Banks, by the capsizing of a dory.

Jonathan Radiker, aged sixty-seven, who is a saloon keeper in the town of New-Windsor, was committed to Goshen Jail yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury, for killing John Kennedy, aged forty, whom he shot last Friday.

An ice-house on Rondout Creek, opposite Rondout, owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The house contained 6,000 tons of last year's ice at the time. The machine-shop and tools were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000; insured for about $15,000.

George Dean, of Weathersfield, N. H., was fatally shot Sunday night at the Junction House, Claremont Junction, by Thomas E. Nason, a man forty-five years of age, who was intoxicated at the time. The latter claims the shooting to have been accidental, but the parties were quarreling at the time, and ill feeling existed between them.

An attempt to break jail was discovered in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. Two New-York horse thieves, under sentence, smuggled an old knife into their cell, cut off the iron hoops of the night-pails, jagged the edges into saws, cut up the pail staves to use as wedges with which to spring the bars, and having broken off an iron bar from the bedstead with which to kill the keeper, had all things ready to escape. They were discovered in time to prevent a general delivery.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 7.—The First Congregational Churches of Milford, South Norwalk, Derby, and Southport have voted to accept the invitation of Plymouth Church. The Church of Stratford declines.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 7.—The First Congregational Church of New-London declines the invitation to the Plymouth Church Council.

The Second Congregational Church of this city has voted unanimously to decline participation in the Plymouth Advisory Council.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Whitefield Church, at Newburyport, declines to participate in the Beecher Council.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Wolcot, of this city, has finally accepted the invitation to be a member of the Advisory Council of Plymouth Church. The First and the Euclid Avenue Churches have also accepted the invitation and will send delegates. The First Church of Mansfield has also accepted.

SALE OF A TROTTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 7.—Major J. S. Edsall, of Goshen, has sold his fine Happy Medium stallion Fleetwood to a New-York gentleman named Huxley, for, it is said, $5,000. Fleetwood is a handsome bay horse, stands about fifteen hands two inches high, can trot in about 2:30, and is out of a mare by New-York Black Hawk.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 425; California, 83½; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 59¼; Chollar, 92; Savage, 23¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 16; Gould and Curry, 20½; Best and Belcher, 58¼; Hale and Norcross, 57½; Crown Point, 26; Yellow Jacket, 102; Empire, 6; Alpha, 23¾; Belcher, 33; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 23¼; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 66; Justice, 27¾; Caledonia, 34.

THE PIPER TRIAL IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The interest in the Piper trial increases each day, hundreds being unable to gain admission to the court-room. The defense put in some important testimony to-day as to the question of time, covering all but about three minutes, during which Piper's whereabouts at the time of the murder are accounted for. The trial will probably be concluded this week.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

GEN. BABCOCK'S CASE.

LARGE AND INTERESTED CROWD IN ATTENDANCE—A FORMAL PLEA OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED—THE CASE CONTINUED UNTIL THIS AFTERNOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The crowd which assembled in the vicinity of the United States Court building this morning indicated the great popular interest which the Babcock trial has excited. As early as 9 o'clock people who had any reason to believe they could secure admission from the officers guarding the passage to the Circuit Court room were gathering in the neighborhood, and by 9:30 the court-room proper was comfortably filled. The halls were thronged with those who could get thus far and no further, and up the steep stairway pressed a line of people, the upper end of which line was engaged in earnest debate with two stout policemen who guarded the entrance. The arrangements to secure greater comfort and convenience than were shown in preceding trials, proved well-considered and most effective. Only those having some claim to entrance were admitted. Once past the first barrier, those who enter undergo a further sifting process before any of the numerous seats outside the bar of the court can be occupied. A Marshal stands at the entrance, and only those with credentials or those known to have some connection with the case pass the gate. To the left of the table allotted to the press is the one used by the defendant and his counsel and friends. Nearer the Judge's desk is situated the table allotted to counsel for the prosecution. Scattered about are seats occupied by friends of the defendant, witnesses, &c. At 10 A. M. Judges Dillon and Treat entered and took their seats on the bench. A few moments later the party of the defendant filed into the court-room. Gen. Babcock came in with his counsel—Hon. Emory E. Storrs at the head of the line—and took his seat. Upon his right sat ex-Attorney General Williams, and upon his left was seated Mr. Storrs. The audience was composed mainly of the leading business men of St. Louis, together with prominent civil and military dignitaries.

It was Gen. Babcock's first appearance in the court since his indictment, and the formality of pleading "not guilty," was gone through with. The jurors remaining on the old panel, and those especially summoned for this case were called over, but only half of them responded, they having been selected from outside of St. Louis County, and some of them not having had time to arrive. Mr. Storrs stated that the counsel for the defense very much needed another day for consultation, and also awaited the arrival of very important documentary evidence. The counsel for the Government made no objection to the delay, and after a brief consideration, Judge Dillon announced that the case would go over until to-morrow morning, but that at 2 P. M. the jurors would be called again, that it might be seen who were present. When the court had adjourned the Judges passed out. The defendant's party soon left through the Clerk's office, and then the crowd formed in a deep throng through which the interesting party filed. When they had passed up the street there was little more to entertain the crowd and they dispersed.

Although Babcock's counsel announced that the defense would be ready to proceed to trial to-morrow morning there is good reason to believe that they really have not fully prepared their case, and that they will make an effort to postpone from day to day until they have time to thoroughly consider the testimony which they propose to use. The trial promises to be the longest which has yet been held here, the witnesses on both sides being very numerous. Many rumors are afloat regarding the prospective conduct of the case on either side. One report is that Gen. McDonald—under conviction, but not sentenced—will be brought from his confinement in the St. Louis County Jail to testify in behalf of Babcock, in relation to the suspicious telegrams. The fact is disclosed that one of the most important witnesses against Babcock will be ex-Collector Con. Maguire, who was allowed to plead guilty to the most insignificant counts in the indictments against him, the others being nolle prosequied. It is quite certain that the Government made the compromise in the Maguire case in order to use that defendant as a witness in the Babcock case. The Lindell Hotel, where Gen. Babcock and his friends are stopping, is thronged with people eager to get a glimpse of the defendant and those accompanying him.

INTEREST IN THE TRIAL AMONG ARMY OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Intense interest is expressed, especially in official and army circles, in the pending trial of Gen. Babcock. No intimations have been given by the President as to what course he would pursue in event of his testimony being required in the trial of Gen. Babcock. There is reason to believe, however, that, should it not be necessary for him to proceed to St. Louis, he would, if demanded by the public service, make a deposition before the Chief Justice of the United States, to be forwarded to the court in that city. Mr. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Mr. Gilfillan, Cashier of the Treasury; Mr. March, private secretary to Mr. Burnham, Associate Secretary of the Treasury, and other gentlemen connected with the Treasury Department have gone to St. Louis as witnesses for the Government in the Babcock case.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CASES.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES TO BE AT THE SERVICE OF THE GRAND JURY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Judge Woods has issued an order by which telegraph managers are commanded to produce before the Grand Jury, upon their demand, any and all dispatches received at, or sent from, New-Orleans. This order is intended to cover crooked whisky correspondence between Western distillers and New-Orleans.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad, to-day, brought out very conflicting opinions, and the discussion of the affairs of the road was spirited, some of the stockholders denouncing the men believed to be responsible for the present condition of the company in strong terms. Several propositions were submitted, but final action resulted in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the plan for extending and securing the debts of this corporation at reduced interest, and providing for its management, adopted at a meeting of its creditors on the 15th of January last, be referred to the Directors with instructions to join in presenting it to the Legislature for its action; that the Directors of the road are authorized to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue bonds and execute a mortgage in trust in order to secure its debts and liabilities; that the Directors are authorized, if in their opinion it becomes necessary, to make application for the benefit of the bankruptcy act in order to protect its property and the rights of creditors.

It was also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company for the last six years, and generally to inquire in respect to all contracts, &c., and whether any Director had interests adverse to the company at the time of such contracts, and into the value of all property of the company, and to make report as soon as possible. Messrs. Samuel C. Lawrence, Frank Jones, J. S. Sudlow, G. S. Morrison, Onslow Stearns, James J. Johnson, Benjamin E. Bates, John Cummings, and George Gill were re-elected Directors.

THE SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—To-day the last of the races were unusually well contested. In the first race, mile heats, for a purse of $400, Survivor, the favorite at long odds, was badly beaten. The first heat was won by Lottie Moore, Survivor second, Vanderbilt third, Prussian fourth, and Startle fifth. Time—1:48¾. The second and third heats were won by Vanderbilt, with Lottie Moore second. Time—1:49¼, 1:51. The second race was a hurdle race, mile heats; had two starters, Cariboo and a chestnut horse by Vandal. Cariboo won the race in 2:35¾. The chestnut colt stumbled over the first hurdle, fell and threw his rider, and was distanced. The third and last race was for beaten horses. Damon, the favorite, was beaten by John P yne, Damon second, and Springlet third. Time—1:49.

SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

LECTURE BY JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

NECESSITY OF A REGULATED ONE-MAN POWER—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PROPER CONCENTRATION AND THE IMPROPER CENTRALIZATION OF POWER—PLAN FOR REORGANIZING THE POLICE.

A lecture on the "Limits of Government, the Problem of Liberty and Order," was delivered by ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman last evening at the monthly meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, held in Rev. Dr. Rogers' church in Fifth avenue. The audience was very large, and the theories and suggestions advanced by the lecturer in the progress of his discourse were applauded. Rev. Dr. Prime presided, and Mayor Wickham and ex-Gov. Haines, of New-Jersey, had seats in the pulpit. A resolution of thanks to the lecturer, moved by the last mentioned gentleman and seconded by Rev. Dr. Anderson, was carried unanimously:

THE LECTURE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come here to-night with some misgivings. I am not about to deliver what is commonly called a "popular lecture." Nor ought it to be my effort to say merely popular things. My subject gives no opportunity for pleasing utterances about the Centennial glories of the Republic, nor for eloquent denunciations of the evils and evil-doers of the times. It confines me to political mistakes, if we have made any, and to the remedies therefor, if I can think of any. I know how difficult it is to interest an audience in a dry discussion of questions connected with Government, but when I cast my eye over this assemblage, and see so many here who represent the intellect and thought of this City, I take courage and indulge the hope that I shall have a patient hearing while I speak of things which concern our common welfare. The present condition of the private industry and public affairs of our country justifies us in looking upon this as a time of public calamity; and all questions touching the interests of America demand the most sober and thoughtful consideration by its people. As one among the 40,000,000 who have in our joint keeping its destinies, I have accepted your invitation to say something about "Liberty and Order and the Powers of Government," or rather of "That Government which, well administered, produces in the nation, (so-called,) in States, and in cities, Liberty and Order as its natural fruits." I shall not attempt to suggest any remedy for evils inherent in our system of government. There is none. There are, however, functional derangements which may be cured; but no view of the questions before us, as applied to our own case, can be worth anything, except it be taken from the position that the people of America have determined to have, in Federal, State, and municipal affairs, a free, popular Government; and that they cannot be induced by argument, or compelled by force, to yield the power which they have reserved to themselves. Ignorance, vice, and bigotry, if largely infused, make a community incapable of self-government. When under any leadership these elements become well enough organized to control the politics of city or state, they become of course the government, bad in tendency, and despotic in rule. It is the ease with which, in a compact community, the ignorant, the vicious, and the bigoted, get together and can be organized by men who know how to use the combination for their own ends, that makes good government in large cities so difficult. It would make it impossible but for the one man power, so often exercised under cover of some popular organization. In such case the managing men, one being chief, constitute what in familiar phrase is called a regency. This name is not synonymous with ring, for by ring is meant a combination of men of opposing parties, using the power of their secret alliance for personal aggrandizement, while the name of regency with us derives respectability from the old Albany Regency, a body of men well known in the history of politics, who were all of one party and who were fond of power, but exerted it in the interests of good government, for the benefit of the people, and who kept high the tone of public morals. Thus, even in this, the most popular Government known to history, does power steal away from the many to the few; and often turns to one political chieftain. Here where we have so holy a horror of the "one man power," the interests of the community are often guarded for a time (sometimes injured) by the inclinations of one man, and that man, not unfrequently, one not in official life. This is the one man power, an essential element in every Government whether of the people, of a party organization, of a railroad company, or of any other branch of private business, reasserting itself. We have unwisely shut it from our State Constitution and our city charters; still it makes itself felt, because in the nature of things it is a necessity. We refuse the necessary, undivided, executive power to the official openly chosen by the voice of the people; it is seized by some one else, self-appointed, or selected in secret by a few. In framing of late years our forms of Government, both State and local, we have been led astray from the best model of government we have before us, namely the Constitution of the United States, under which "the Administration" is the one man who has been chosen President by the people. He has around him advisers of his own choosing, but no equals. The executive branch of an effective government must always consist of a single head, and to that head must be accountable the officers intrusted with every part of the actual administration of the Government.

If you will not have this regulated one man power in your Government you will have it coming up irregularly as I have shown. What we should hold in dread is the irresponsible one man power which may come in as the result of bad government among us, caused by the weakening of authority and the confusion of responsibility. No good substitute can be found for a single executive power. Substitutes have been tried. The two Kings of Sparta and the two Consuls of Rome were failures. The distribution of administrative power among independent heads of departments at Albany is a failure. The distribution of power and responsibility in this City among boards and commissions has been a most costly failure. To promote good administration under any form of government, one man must, subject to the laws, be, for the time being, chief, whether he be called Prime Minister, President, Governor, or Mayor. And a single executive has this advantage, that, independent of the restraints of law, there are certain moral restraints which act upon an individual but are inefficient when we seek to apply them to bodies of men, or to a number of men among whom responsibility is divided. Conscience is not a thing which can safely be distributed, a little bit for the separate use of each individual member of a numerous body.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

It being my purpose to make my remarks especially applicable to State and local Governments, I shall say only a few words about the Federal Government. They are necessary to what shall follow. Any reference to "State rights" by name startles men nowadays. It need not. The attempt to preserve what men called State rights by the violence of armed revolution has been made and failed; it has demonstrated in fact that nothing can endanger such rights more than such a movement. But the upholding of the proper independence and integrity of State Governments by argument before the people, in debate over legislation in Congress, in discussion before the courts, need startle no one. It leads to proper and thoughtful consideration of a danger which many of us fear is hanging over us, the centralization of power at Washington, to a degree involving the destruction of the independent local Governments, on which our whole system is founded. We are bound to struggle to preserve the proper independence of our State and local Governments, for the existence of the several States with their State Governments unimpaired is necessary to the life of the Republic. The tendency of the Federal Government since the war of the rebellion to extend its power over many things heretofore regulated by each State for itself is manifest. It is not safe for the Federal Government to volunteer to take upon itself additional labor. It is a common weakness of human nature that instead of concentrating our efforts on doing well those things which are set down for us to do, we busy ourselves with imagining how much better we could perform the duties assigned to others. Behind this advancing centralization, upon which so many look complacently, is hidden the spirit of tyranny, ever at war with the freedom of States and the liberty of man. It walks disguised, and can be defied and defeated only by eternal vigilance.

IMPROPER CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.

Let me illustrate more clearly, by reference to the history of our own State, the difference between the proper concentration and the improper centralization of power. The framers of the Constitution of 1846, under which with a few changes we still carry on what we call a State Government, were eager for decentralization of power. They effected nothing of consequence in this direction; they did not secure the rights of cities, counties, towns, or villages in matters of local concern, nor abridge the powers of the State Government over local interests. The chief thing they did was to break apart and disconnect the machinery whereby the State Government is carried on. They provided for a Governor whose duty is said to be to execute the laws, and to administer the affairs of the State; and then gave to the people, not to the Governor, the power to select all the subordinate officers on whom he must rely in their several departments for performing the actual details of administration. They made the mistake of supposing this was decentralization. They have made other people believe it was, also. This system did not take away any of the powers of the central or State Government. It retained in the central Government at Albany the administrative power, but lodged it in and divided it among some half dozen independent heads of departments, each absolute in his own sphere. It created, in fact, half a dozen Governors instead of one, each of them charged with executing a portion of the laws, free from control by the others, or by the nominal head of the State. The Controller is Governor, so far as the finances are concerned. The Attorney-General is Governor, as to the law business of the State. The three State Prison Inspectors together make up another Governor for the prisons. The administration of the canals is intrusted to a board made up of several independently elected heads of departments, the Governor of the State being carefully left out. The so called "Governor," who was in old time often spoken of as "the person administering the government of the State," is charged by the words of the Constitution "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and at the same time is deprived of all power to select the agents through whom they are to be executed. He is ordered to govern the State, while the power to govern is taken away from him. Every one would see, to say the least of it, the absurdity of such an administration at Washington. Suppose all the Secretaries and the Attorney General elected by the people independently of the President, at different times and by different parties, we should have eight or ten Presidents instead of one. A hard-money head President, perhaps, and a soft-money Secretary of the Treasury; a peaceably disposed Secretary of State, who would like to keep us out of war with foreign powers, and a warlike Secretary of the Navy, who would like to plunge us into one; the Secretary of War might be undecided, and hesitate between the two, and the Attorney General would be overwhelmed with calls for all sorts of opinions; while the Chief Magistrate himself would sit in dumb show, in the White House, wondering what else he was made for. From an administration so selected for the Federal Government we could expect nothing but confusion and ruin. It is just as absurd to expect good government in this State, or in this City, until you conform with the experience of ages, and establish a single and united executive power. On this executive power the Legislature and the Judiciary are the proper and sufficient restraints; and because they are restraints upon it I would have the Judiciary, as well as the Legislature, chosen independent of it. I am not opposed to the election of the Judges of our higher courts by the people. I favor it. You may elect now and then a bad Judge, but as a class those chosen will be, as they hitherto have been, fearless, able, independent men. The elective system is not the only one which has produced Judges who have dishonored the bench. History abounds in illustrations—our own brief history affords some.

NEED OF A STRONG SINGLE EXECUTIVE.

I hold that in a scheme of city government, there is more than in any other the need of a strong and thoroughly responsible single executive; for the same reason that when a body of men are confined within the narrow limits of a ship in mid-ocean, the government thereof must of necessity be administered by one man, prompt to make his will felt, and to whom prompt obedience must be rendered, and who knows that he alone will be held responsible for disaster. We can less afford here than in a community more dispersed to dispense with concentrated responsibility. Have, therefore, no provision in your charter requiring the consent of the Common Council to the Mayor's appointment of heads of departments; that only opens the way for dictation by the Council or for bargains. This is not the way to get good men, nor to fix the ultimate responsibility for maladministration upon the people's chosen prime minister. The head of every department should be a single one—no boards or commissions—and so the responsibility to the Mayor will be concentrated, as is his to the people. What we need is not a complex system, but one that is simple and direct; all through which runs one sound principle. Such is the principle of the immense business of the greatest merchant of New-York—one man at the head of every branch of it, and every one of these responsible to him, the head of all. It seems strange that men cannot see a truth so plain, to wit, that this principle which they instinctively apply to their private business must be applied also in the public service, or we cannot hope for good results. And yet in 1872, seventy chosen men of this City, most of them familiar with, and successful in business, submitted a charter to the Legislature, which in every essential particular violated this sound business principle, and scattered and dispersed responsibility to a greater degree than any previous instrument had ever done. The charter was so grotesque that members of the Legislature who voted for it protested—some publicly and some privately—that they acted under a sort of duress; they thus endeavored to throw the responsibility of the evil consequences which they foresaw upon the shoulders of the committee of citizens who were led to indorse the measure.

It will be objected that the experience of large cities in their Mayors does not warrant vesting in them so much power. Let me ask, does the experience of these same cities under Mayors without power prove that system to be a better one? The latter has been tried; it has always failed. The other has never been tried at all. It will be objected that the system will give to the Mayor too much patronage. So much the worse for him. The distribution of patronage makes enemies as well as friends. No man in America ever undertook to build up a personal party or perpetuate personal power by means of it and succeeded. Would you rather have patronage in the hands of boards in whose secret councils it is parceled out? Is it not better to submit to the minor evil of an executive with too great patronage than to accept the greater one of a powerless executive? But you say, if you give the Mayor so much power how are we to restrain him from abusing it? I answer first, you will have the restraint of the Mayor's consciousness that for all maladministration he is accountable; that on him will be concentrated the criticisms of your powerful press; that his will be the shame before public opinion. Second, give power to the Governor to remove the Mayor on charges, making public his reasons therefor. Such a power over Sheriffs and District Attorneys has long been held by the Governor. It has rarely been exerted, and there is little danger of its ever being abused. This is not centralization. The Governor acts judicially. I do not favor his approval being required to the removal of subordinate city officials. That is centralization. That brings the Governor in to meddle with the actual administration of city affairs.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Make the Mayor Commander in Chief of the Police in the same manner as the Governor is of the National Guard of the State. Let the Mayor appoint a Secretary of Police, who shall bear to him and the force the same relation the Adjutant General does to the Governor and the National Guard. Let him put in actual command of the force a Superintendent, to hold office for a term long enough to enable him to perfect organization and discipline; and have provision for his prompt suspension for misconduct, and for his removal after trial by a proper tribunal. Organize the whole force generally, except as to arming it, upon the military principles of the State National Guard. You can dispense with your Board of Commissioners. The present members of the force would remain during good behavior, so that there will be no danger of its being filled up with reference to party or personal interests. I have no fear that a Police force thus organized could ever be used by any man for personal or party ends. The National Guard is the most purely non-partisan body of men in this State, and any officer who attempted to make it otherwise would be driven out of the organization by the universal condemnation of his comrades. There remains for consideration only what is called the legislative branch of the City Government. It is rather a business body for regulating the use and management of the corporate property, a Municipal Board of Directors. It comes nearest to a Legislature when it levies the taxes for local purposes. Two branches of the Common Council are useless; one is sufficient. Let each ward have one representative. One will be probably more carefully selected than three or more. Add to these not more than five, to be chosen by the City at large upon a general ticket, at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. Their influence, as representing the whole people in a body of men chosen by the several wards, might be beneficial, and if they be few in number, public attention will be in a degree concentrated upon their selection as upon the Mayor. Now, as to the exertion of the taxing power by the local Government: Require the Mayor, whose own appointee would be Controller, to submit to the Common Council his budget of expenses, with full details, and an explanation of why the money is needed; then give to the Common Council the power to reduce, but not to increase, any item. There is no necessity that the Common Council should have the power to originate appropriations or to give to the administration more money than it asks for. A separation of the municipal from the general election would seem to be wise. The local elections in the towns throughout the State are held in the Spring. It is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that the attention of the people cannot be aroused at a municipal election held separately. The statistics show that during the many years when the City election was held in the Spring, the vote for Mayor was as large and sometimes larger than that cast in the following Fall for State officers. Holding a municipal election in December, a month or less after the general election in November, as was the practice for some years, was a great mistake. That marked the election for City officers as a secondary affair; whereas it ought to be to you, whose home interests are exclusively involved, at least, as important as any. Moreover, the municipal election in December would be more or less controlled by the political combinations of November. One word in regard to incurring debt, that insidious form of fastening taxation upon the people. I feel that the power to do so should be limited in some way. Nevertheless it is very difficult to decide upon the precise limit of indebtedness. A city in constant process of development and of unlimited credit might at times suffer under restraints that were too rigid, and a time of public calamity might impose the necessity of relief by speedy borrowing. Whether the vote of tax-payers, so called, should be taken on every proposition to incur a debt; whether a limitation of the indebtedness to a fixed percentage upon the valuation of the total assessed property should be imposed; whether the whole subject should not be left to the discretion of the Common Council, with a power of absolute veto in the Mayor, are questions upon which much can be said pro and con.

I thank you for your patient attention. I do not presume that I have taught you anything. If I have succeeded by any suggestions in exciting more active thought, I am content. I am not pleading for any one-man power in Government. I am pleading merely for the effective execution of the power and will of the people by their one chosen Executive, subject to the restraints of the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the law; without which confusion ensues, carelessness creeps in, and responsibility becomes unsettled. Our forefathers did not invent a Government out of their own imaginations. They knew that for centuries their ancestors in Europe had been struggling after responsible government, for the principle that power and accountability to the people go together, and upon that knowledge they built.

BERMUDA DEFENSES.

BERMUDA, Feb. 3.—It is said that a vote of £10,000 will be asked for at the next session of the Imperial Parliament for the defensive works of the naval anchorage of Bermuda. The works, when completed, will have cost £350,000.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 7.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the New-York Board of Trade demonstrating the inexpediency of attempting the resumption of specie payments before the requisite conditions are ripe for it. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE UNION PACIFIC SINKING FUND.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the Senate resolution of Jan. 26, inclosing communications from Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in regard to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of amounts due the Government by said companies.

Mr. WEST moved that the communication be printed and laid on the table, and it was so ordered. He gave notice that at an early day he would call it up and submit some remarks in regard to the pecuniary and other relations existing between the Government and Pacific Railroads.

Mr. SHERMAN entered a motion to refer the communication to the Committee on Finance. He said he had no objection to the matter being printed and laid on the table now, that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. West] might submit his remarks.

Mr. WEST gave notice that he would move to have the matter referred to the Committee on Railroads.

EQUALIZATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a substitute for the Senate bill equalizing the pensions of certain officers of the Navy. Put on the calendar.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ALABAMA JUDGMENTS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with verbal amendments, the House bill providing for the payment of judgments rendered under section 11 of chapter 459 of the Laws of the Forty-third Congress, in regard to awards made by the Court of Alabama Commissioners, and asked for its immediate consideration. He said the object of the bill was to provide that nothing in the act recently passed, extending the duration of the Alabama Court until July 22, 1876, should operate to keep claimants whose claims were allowed prior to Jan. 22 out of their money. Had not the law extending the time of the court been passed early in the session the parties interested in cases already adjudicated would have received their awards after Jan. 22, at which time it was provided the court should expire under the old law.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said this bill provided for four per cent. interest on such judgments. He believed the rate of interest should be six per cent. There was no doubt that after all the claims before the court should have passed into judgment and been settled, only about one-half the fund would be absorbed. He therefore moved to strike out four per cent. and insert six per cent.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he had no doubt the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent] was in favor of this bill, but he was interposing a matter here which would lead to delay. His amendment would open a pretty large payment, and it could be attached to some other bill in regard to the Alabama Court, as other bills were before the Senate in reference to it.

Mr. SARGENT said this was the proper bill to attach it to, as it provided for the payment of claimants.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment, and argued that there should be no change in the interest until after the termination of the court.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said it had been some time since he examined the proceedings of the Geneva Commission, but it seemed to him that that tribunal allowed six per cent. interest from the time the loss was incurred until the award was made at Geneva. The same rate of interest should be allowed to claimants from the time of the actual loss to the time of the Geneva award as allowed by the Commission.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said he thought the safest plan would be to defer all payments of interest until after all the cases had been adjudicated. The fund might not be sufficient to pay interest to every one, and if certain claimants should be paid four per cent. interest now, and the money should not hold out to pay the others, they might call upon the Government to make good the deficiency.

After some further discussion, Mr. SARGENT withdrew his amendment, but gave notice that he would offer it hereafter to some other bill in relation to the Alabama Court.

The verbal amendments reported by the Judiciary committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, gave notice that to-morrow at 1 o'clock he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid the Centennial Exhibition, and he hoped that whatever the Senate proposed to do it would do then.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The resolution of Mr. MORTON for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana for six years from March 4, 1873, came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted."

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, proceeded to reply to Mr. Morton's argument that Mr. Pinchback had a prima facie case, and contended that if such were the fact the Senate should have admitted him when he first appeared. In conclusion he said he did not see how changing circumstances in Louisiana could change legal opinions. Were Senators to listen to an appeal to choose between a Republican and a Democrat, as if they were sitting as electors? If Senators would stand by their conscience, which induced them to vote for the Carpenter bill, he would promise them that there would be a result which would be in accordance with the dignity of the Senate.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said when the case was up last March he expressed his views, and he did not wish to take back or change one word he said then. He stood now where he stood then. He thought the question had been fairly stated by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman.] In his [Mr. Christiancy's] view the party policy had nothing to do with the case. If he allowed his party feeling to influence him in this matter, he would feel that he was deserving of eternal infamy. If in the Senate when a vote should be taken he would vote against the admission of Pinchback.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said he had noticed here to-day, as always since this great question arose, there was a claim on the part of those who opposed Mr. Pinchback that they represented good morals, fair dealing, and honest politics, and, as a consequence, those who defended the rights of Pinchback to a seat in the Senate misrepresented all these things. When he should vote for the admission of Pinchback he would vote according to the honest conviction of his conscience, and would do so believing that there was not a man on the floor holding a seat who had a better right to it than Mr. Pinchback had to his. He [Mr. Howe] hoped all the Senate and all the world would be assured, as he knew all the angels in Heaven were assured, that he would give his vote through no personal consideration. He argued that Mr. Pinchback never had anything but a prima facie case. In regard to his signature to the report of the committee in 1872, he said he had signed that report; but he had done penance for it since, as far as a Senator could do penance for a mistaken vote. The question of who was the Governor of Louisiana, or who constituted the Legislature of Louisiana, in 1872, had not been decided to his satisfaction by Judge Durell or by any other Judge. There was only one tribunal in the world which could determine who was or who was not Governor of Louisiana, and that was the people of Louisiana. So far as the imperfect evidence before Congress could guide one to a result, and upon examination of that evidence, he had been profoundly convinced of two things, first, when the ballot-boxes closed in Louisiana on the night of Nov. 4, 1872, a majority of the ballots resting in them were cast by Republicans and for Republican candidates; second, that during that day many thousands of Republican voters, with Republican votes in their hands, had, by force, been driven away. The certificate of Mr. Pinchback's election as Senator was signed by Kellogg as Governor, and that made a prima facie case. He argued that Kellogg was Governor de jure, if a majority of the people in Louisiana voted for him in 1872, and when were added to the votes given for him those who tried to vote for him, but were prevented, there was no doubt about his being Governor de jure. The Legislature which elected Pinchback had made laws from the time he was elected.

Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the States and Territories for bills, and a large number were introduced and referred.

COIN, LEGAL TENDER, AND RESUMPTION.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules, so that the House may proceed to vote separately on the two following resolutions:

Resolved, That the constitutional authority of Congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, does not include the authority to issue the paper of the Government as money, and, in the judgment of the House, the Constitution nowhere confers on Congress the power to issue in time of peace the promises or obligations of the Government as a legal tender in payment of debts.

Resolved, That any legislation touching the legal-tender currency of the Government should keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payment, and should tend to enhance the value of that currency for the redemption of which the faith of the United States has been pledged to its citizens.

Mr. COX, of New-York—That is a very important subject; we ought to have a word to say about it.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Iowa proposes that it be divided.

Mr. COX—I hope it will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. PAGE, of California—Oh, no.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois—The House ought to have the opinion of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KASSON—I must object to debate.

Mr. COX—If I understand the proposition, it is not a vote on the merits of the question, but only a vote on the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. KASSON—If the vote be in the negative, it will be a rejection of the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Not a bit of it.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 96, nays 140—and the resolutions were not before the House.

Mr. COX suggested to Mr. Kasson to have the resolutions referred either to the Committee of Ways and Means or to the Banking Committee.

Mr. KASSON said he would be very glad to have them so referred.

The matter went over without further action.

THE DISTRICT THREE SIXTY-FIVE BONDS.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to pay the interest on the three sixty-five bonds of the District of Columbia, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in, and that they be referred to a conference committee. He made that motion, and it was agreed to. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Buckner, Cate of Wisconsin, and Willard of Michigan, conferees on the part of the House.

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, was, at his own request, excused from further service on the Committee for the District of Columbia, and Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, was appointed in his place.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Judiciary Committee caused by the death of Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, and was excused from further service on the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Townsend, of New-York, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Elections.

THE EMMA MINE.

Mr. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain and report what action, if any, has been taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to the connection of the United States Minister at the Court of St. James with the directory of the so-called Emma Mine, and with the prosecution of the Machado Claim. Adopted.

COST OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. METCALFE, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings, to inquire as to the amount expended in the construction and completion of the New-York Post Office. Adopted.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then, at 3 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said he sympathized with the Committee on Appropriations in its laudable endeavors to cut down expenses. There were several places where the expenses might be reduced—such as fortifications, public buildings, &c. But he had been a little surprised to find the reductions proposed in this bill; because every intelligent man would admit that the foreign service of the Government, both at home and abroad, had been for years the most economically conducted, the most honestly managed, and the most carefully kept up of any department of the Government. He alluded to the fact that from 1803 to 1855 there had been no change in the salaries of Ministers and Consuls abroad. At that time some of the high missions cost in the way of salary, outfit, and infit as high as $23,000 a year. In 1855 Congress had considered the whole subject with great care, and had fixed the rates of Consulate and diplomatic salaries abroad, making the salaries of the first-class missions $17,500 a year. That had been considered a fair compensation, considering the cost of living at that time, and although within the last twenty years the cost of living had doubled everywhere, and in some countries more than doubled, it was now proposed in this bill to cut down these salaries twenty per cent. If the object was to fix it so that only rich men could hold these offices, and to shut out poor men, let Congress do it with its eyes open. He did not care very much about many of the missions that were proposed to be abolished. Perhaps some of them could be abolished without damage, but he should regard as a great calamity the abolition of American missions. In no part of the world had the United States so much right and so great a duty to be chief in the councils on international affairs as in South America on one hand, and in Japan and China on the other, and yet, by a strange sort of fatuity on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, it was in these countries that our foreign relations were to be chiefly crippled. He would rather have five or six European missions blotted out than those of the South American Republics, our neighbors and friends. He besought the gentlemen to strike somewhere else than at the South American Republics.

Mr. RANDALL—We strike all around.

Mr. GARFIELD passed on to criticise the abolition of twenty-one regular Consulates and other consular offices, making forty-four in all; the chief ground for so doing being that there were not enough money received in fees from these Consulates to justify the payment of consular salaries, and he contrasted with this parsimony the liberality of England, who, receiving but $6,000 in fees from her Consulates at the same ports, paid out to her Consuls there $81,250 a year. It was the same in regard to China and Japan. The total outlay of the United States for the Japanese Mission and Consulates was $23,498 over and above receipts, while that of England for the same service was $92,497. The total outlay of the United States in China, over and above receipts, was $39,000, while that of Great Britain was $285,697. He begged the House not to cripple and utterly ruin the young and growing commerce that should bind Asia to the United States. He criticised the details of the bill in other matters, particularly the reduction by one-half of the allowances for the expense of sending back United States sailors from foreign ports and showed that the effect of the reduced appropriation would be, not a saving, for the expenses would have to be paid, but a sending to protest the drafts drawn by Consuls.

At the close of Mr. Garfield's speech the committee rose.

THE PAYMENT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. METCALFE, of New-York, the Senate amendments to the House bill, providing for the payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims, were concurred in.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 3 P. M. Alderman Ray, of the Thirteenth Ward, offered a petition from citizens interested, to urge upon Congressman Bliss to forward the establishment of a market in the Wallabout. The memorial was referred to the Standing Committee on Docks and Markets. The Law Committee, to which was referred the resolution submitted at the last meeting of the board by Alderman Burnett, in reference to the power of the board to summon witnesses and send for persons and papers, reported that they had examined the laws regarding the question, and were of opinion that the board has full power to summon, not only officials and ex-officials of the City, but any citizen of the State. The report was adopted. The Committee on Police and Excise, to whom was referred the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $80,500 to pay the expenses of seventy-five new policemen, reported a resolution against increasing the debt, which was adopted. Alderman Ray, of the Thirteenth Ward, offered a resolution to appoint Henry B. Williams Engineer of the City Hall, in place of Timothy Ward. The vote was taken by ballot, and Mr. Williams was declared elected, by a vote of 14 to 10. A resolution was adopted favoring the bill introduced into the Legislature to release the Grand Street Ferry. A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the board to the officers and detectives of the Police Department, and the officers and patrolmen of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Precincts, for the prompt arrest of the murderer of William W. Simmons.

A POLICE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

Capt. Henry V. Steers, commanding the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was placed on trial yesterday before President Smith and Commissioners Voorhis and Wheeler charged with having allowed a "panel" house to exist at No. 139 West Twenty-fifth street, and the evidence adduced by the prosecution showed that a number of panel thieves hired apartments on the second floor of a large four-story double tenement-house, which has accommodations for sixteen families. Capt. Steers produced as witnesses for the defense the janitress and the landlord of the premises, who both testified that the woman who hired the apartments appeared to be an industrious, hard-working woman, and they had never received any complaints about these people from any of the other tenants of the house. Patrolmen Stack and Kelly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who were on post on Twenty-fifth street during the period it is alleged the panel house was running, testified that they never saw anything suspicious about the house, nor had they ever received any complaint of any person having been robbed there. The defendant then submitted a written statement in his defense, in which he reviewed the testimony for the prosecution and denied that he had any knowledge that the house referred to was being used for improper purposes. The case was then closed and referred to the board for decision.

A SUIT ON LOTTERY TICKETS.

A novel suit was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in which Adam Roediger appears as the plaintiff, and the defendants are Zachariah Ephraim Simmons, William L. Simmons, Chester Simmons, Josiah Howard Adams, J. H. Morris, Jacob Bausch, John Simmons, and Charles H. Murray. The action is brought under section 32, article 4, title 8, chapter 20, Part I., of the Revised Statutes, permitting a party to recover as a penalty twice the amount he has invested in lottery tickets. The plaintiff claims to have purchased tickets for the Paducah and Kentucky lottery from the defendants to the amount of $11,420 44, and brings suit for $22,840 88. The defense set up is that the defendants do not own the lottery and did not sell the policies. The plaintiff was on the stand yesterday, explaining to the jury the manner in which the business was conducted.

ROBBERIES.

Among a number of robberies reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday, the following were the most important: While J. A. S. Reid, the General Agent for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was riding on a Grand street car on Sunday night, he was robbed of a Russian leather pocket-book, containing personal passes on the principal railroads in the United States and Canada. Cornelius Roosevelt, of No. 40 West Eighteenth street, was robbed of a gold watch valued at $250 while riding on an Eighth avenue car on Sunday. The apartments of Etta Katzman, on the second floor of No. 240 East Seventy-eighth street, were entered by sneak thieves on Sunday, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $107. The rooms of Jacob B. Cornell, at No. 102 East Twenty-sixth street, were entered by sneak thieves on Sunday morning, and $125 75 in greenbacks were carried off.

LAW REPORTS.

DOLAN AGAIN SENTENCED.

THE PRISONER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ON MARCH 24—HE PLEADS HIS INNOCENCE OF THE MURDER OF MR. NOE.

John Dolan, convicted of the murder of James H. Noe, was brought for resentence before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, in accordance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case. The court-room was very much crowded, in spite of the efforts made to prevent such an occurrence. General interest was directed toward the condemned man, who sat surrounded by his relatives, with whom he conversed at intervals. He appeared to be in good health, and hopeful of the result in his case. After the prisoner had been called to the bar, Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who represented the people, asked Judge Barrett to fix a day for the execution. The prisoner's counsel immediately moved for a new trial on two separate grounds. One of these was that the verdict in the case was against the weight of the evidence, and the other was because of the alleged newly-discovered evidence. Each of these being denied by Judge Barrett, the counsel moved for an arrest of judgment. He read an affidavit from the County Clerk, which averred that there was no judgment in the case on file in his office. The counsel urged that the court had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as it was a new Oyer and Terminer, without power to sentence Dolan. The former Oyer and Terminer in which Dolan was sentenced, it was claimed, had passed out of existence, and the purpose for which the prisoner was now brought before the new Court of Oyer and Terminer was inconsistent with the action of the other. This point was overruled, as was also a motion to have the court not pass sentence, on the ground that the remittitur from the General Term did not state what sentence was affirmed and the nature of the offense. The counsel then asked the court to fix as late a day as possible, in order that Dolan might receive the benefit of the decision of the Court of Appeals as to the legality of the jury which convicted him. Judge Barrett then addressed the prisoner in a few remarks, and sentenced him to be hanged on March 24. After the passing of the sentence Dolan arose, and addressing Judge Barrett, said: "Your Honor, I stand for the second time to be sentenced to death for a crime which, God knows, I never committed. I was convicted through that watch, and God knows it came innocently into my hands. I never lifted my hand against any man, and God knows I ought not to be convicted for something I never did. I never shed human blood." At the close of these remarks Dolan burst into tears. His commitment was immediately made out, and he was remanded to prison.

REE SENTENCED.

FIVE YEARS IN STATE PRISON THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED—A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED AND SUBSEQUENTLY SET ASIDE.

William J. Ree, convicted of uttering forged paper of the firm of L. M. Bates & Co., was called up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in moving for sentence, said he considered it his duty to bring to the knowledge of the court the character of the prisoner. From the almost innumerable communications sent him by reputable citizens who had been swindled, he had learned that Ree was one of the most expert and dangerous swindlers who had ever operated in this City. His swindles were innumerable and their magnitude unparalleled; yet, owing to his singular adroitness, he had all along managed to prevent his guilt being fastened on him. He was the terror of the Stock Exchange, and had made his evil influence felt by many of the bankers, brokers, and commercial men in this City. It would take him (the District Attorney,) half the day to detail the many swindles in which the prisoner had either acted as principal or go-between for forgers and confidence-men, and he would not weary the court with their recital, but simply ask that the utmost penalty of the law be inflicted. Col. Spencer protested against the injurious charges made by the District Attorney, asserting that his client had lost half a million dollars in Wall street, and that the ears of the prosecuting officer had been poisoned against the prisoner by his [Ree's] financial enemies. Mr. Lyon replied that the disreputable character of Ree was well known, and after the verdict had been rendered, four well-known counterfeiters, some of whom had served terms in the State Prison, came up to him, shook hands, and bade him good-bye, while the court-room, during the course of the trial, was filled with his friends and sympathizers, who were well known to the Police. Judge Gildersleeve said: "William J. Ree, you have been convicted of forgery in the third degree. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in State Prison for the period of five years." Immediately after sentence had been pronounced on Ree, Col. Spencer went before Judge Donohue and made a motion for a stay of proceedings on writ of error. Judge Donohue granted the motion, but subsequently set aside the stay, for the purpose of having the matter argued more fully on Thursday.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES.

SECOND TRIAL OF THE SUIT BROUGHT BY THE COUNT JOANNES—TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO THE CHARACTER OF THE PLAINTIFF.

The second trial of the suit of George, the Count Joannes, against Louis J. Jennings and George Jones, respectively editor and publisher of THE TIMES, was begun before Judge Donohue and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday. The plaintiff acted as his own counsel in the case, and opened with an address in which he alluded to his alleged high standing abroad and in this country. He submitted a portion of the article complained of, which appeared in THE TIMES of Jan. 27, 1871, under the caption of "The Last of Count Joannes," which refers to the proceedings had in the trial of James Hughes in the Court of General Sessions on Jan. 26, 1871. An affidavit of Albert Felix Craig, read in court, appears in the report. Joseph H. Choate, of counsel for the defendants, then opened for the defense in an address which, was distinguished by a lucid and logical analysis of the points involved. He undertook to show that the article complained of was nothing more nor less than a true report of a judicial proceeding which had taken place the day before in the Court of General Sessions. All proceedings in court, he claimed, are, in the theory of the law, of a public nature, which the whole community is supposed to be present and hear. That being practically out of the question, the duty has been thrown on the public journals, as a part of their business in furnishing their readers with the news of the day, to give the proceedings in courts of justice under the heading of law reports. For this purpose they employ skillful and responsible reporters, who attend the courts and take notes of the proceedings and give in the columns of the paper the transactions from day to day. In former years attempts have been made to hold the publishers and editors of newspapers liable. The Legislature of the State, however, in 1854, in order to defend the liberty of the press and to secure thereby reports of judicial proceedings without fear or favor, passed a law providing that no publisher or editor of a newspaper shall be held responsible for the publication of any proceedings in court. The protection given by that statute, Mr. Choate claimed, covered the entire body of the article as published, excepting the heading or index, which was a necessary part of the article as a newspaper report. It was fairly drawn from the body of the article itself, and merely attracts the attention of the community to what may be found in the article itself. In regard to the Count's personal and professional standing, Mr. Choate said that his own glowing account of his position in Europe, where he claims to have been the favored friend of Kings and Princes, might be true. If so, however, why did he not stay there? So of his career in Boston, where he claims to have been a citizen exercising great influence for the public good. That might be so. It it was, it was singular that he came away. We begin with him, continued Mr. Choate, when his professional career in Boston closed by his being tried and convicted in the Municipal Court of that city of being a common barrator, or stirrer-up of mischeivous strifes and controversies. We shall show that in his admission to the Bar in this City there was a defect, in that he failed to obtain the certificate of the Committee on Admission to the Bar as to character, which is generally regarded as a prerequisite to admission. We expect also to show that since his admission to the Bar of New-York he has had the reputation of stirring up idle and mischievous controversies, and has been chiefly employed in bringing suits in his own name; and we shall show, at any rate, what his reputation is in the profession, to enable the jury to determine whether he was libeled in the article, and if he was, how much his professional reputation has been thereby damaged.

John S. Sherwood and Ellery E. Anderson were put on the stand as witnesses for the defense, and testified that they were members of the Committee on Character appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the Bar in 1866, which was the time when the plaintiff applied for admission. They found the conviction against him in Boston of being a common barrator, and refused to give him a certificate of good character.

Mr. Sherwood testified that the plaintiff's reputation since his admission here had been that of one who stirred up strifes.

Mr. Anderson testified that the plaintiff's professional reputation was bad.

John E. Parsons, on being called to the stand, testified that the Count's professional reputation was very unfavorable.

Everett P. Wheeler, Albert Stickney, W. W. Niles, and Ira D. Warren, members of long standing at the bar, also testified that his reputation was bad.

Jeremiah J. Roche testified as to the correctness of the proceedings in the Court of General Sessions, the affidavit complained of, and his own speech, delivered in the court in the case of Hughes, who pleaded guilty of larceny. The original affidavit of Craig was produced by an officer of the Court of General Sessions, and put in evidence.

Robert R. Sinclair, the City editor of THE TIMES at the time when the article complained of appeared, testified that the matter got in the paper in the usual way, on the report of a trustworthy law reporter employed by the paper. The article, he said, never came under the eye of Mr. Jones, nor probably under that of Mr. Jennings. The witness, as the City editor, was responsible for the insertion of the article, and he had had no prejudice nor ill-will toward the plaintiff. The testimony for the defense will be continued to-day.

GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

VERDICT AGAINST A STREET RAILROAD COMPANY AFFIRMED.

The General Term of the Superior Court rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Hamilton, respondent, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant, which came up on appeal from an order denying defendant's motion for a new trial, and from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff upon being put from one of the defendant's cars for non-payment of fare. The answer of the defendant denies that there was any such occurrence. The defendant, on the appeal, insisted that the verdict of the jury was the result of passion and prejudice, and that this is shown by the disregard of the weight of evidence and by the amount of the verdict, and that no such verdict would have been given against a natural person. The plaintiff recovered $350, and this judgment in his favor is now affirmed with costs, the court holding that the jury had the right to take into account the mortification suffered by the plaintiff.

DEFINITION OF A "PORT RISK."

The Superior Court, General Term, has also affirmed the judgment of the court below in dismissing the complaint in the case of William Nelson against the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. The suit was upon a policy of insurance which in form was a marine policy for $6,250, "insured port risk in Port of New-York," as the policy had it. The insured vessel, just after leaving her dock near Jackson Ferry, preparatory to proceeding to Glasgow, was caught by a strong tide and struck heavily on a reef. Her keel and bottom were damaged, and for this damage the action was brought. The defendants claimed that the loss did not happen during the continuance of any of the risks taken by them, but after the ship, completely prepared for a voyage, had broken ground and begun the voyage. The term "port risk" was testified to by several underwriters to mean "a risk on the vessel while in the port of New-York" as distinguished from a voyage risk. The plaintiff maintained that the term used in the policy covered all marine risks while the ship was in port. The court below dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the "port risk" ended before the vessel struck, the ship then having begun a voyage. Judge Sedgwick, who writes the opinion of the General Term, says that the main question is as to when the risk taken ended. This, he holds, did end at the beginning of the voyage, and the court below was therefore right in dismissing the complaint in the case.

A CHATTEL MORTGAGE CASE.

In the case of Henry Whitman, respondent, against William C. Conner, Sheriff, appellant, just decided by the Superior Court, General Term, the defendant levied on property in a livery stable in Eleventh street on Dec. 26, 1874, under an execution against one Sterry Fry. Whitman, prior to the execution, was the owner of a chattel mortgage on the property in question, filed Nov. 18, 1873, and renewed about one year later. Fry having made default in the payment of the mortgage, the plaintiff took possession of the property on Dec. 5, 1874. A part of this property was levied on and sold by the Sheriff to satisfy the execution against Fry. The jury in the court below gave Whitman a verdict for $2,233. The defendant, on the appeal, claimed that the obligations which the chattel mortgage was given to secure were usurious and the mortgage void, and that they are governed by the laws of the State of New-York and not of Rhode Island, in which the plaintiff resided. The statute of Rhode Island provides that the rate of interest shall be six per cent. unless otherwise agreed upon, but prescribes no penalty or forfeiture for an increase of interest. The obligations in the case were incurred, dated, and to be fulfilled in Rhode Island, even though the property was in New-York, and the court holds that they cannot be held usurious in New-York. In spit of this, however, the plaintiff holding this chattel mortgage upon chattels in New-York, in order to protect his lien and interest thereunder, was fully amenable to every provision of the New-York statutes respecting the filing, the renewal, and the statement to be filed in order to renew it. There was no testimony by the defendant to show that the law of this State was not fully complied with in these respects, and judgment is, therefore, ordered for the plaintiff upon the verdict with costs.

LACK OF EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

The Superior Court, General Term, has decided the case of Fayette W. Pierce et al., appellants, against Paul S. Brown et al., respondents, which came up on appeal from a judgment dismissing the complaint in the action. The suit was brought to recover for fraud, through alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendants. The judgment had in the lower court is affirmed by the General Term for the same reason, namely, a want of evidence to sustain the charges made. A question of practice is also involved in the same case, which is passed upon by the court. This came up on appeal from an order affirming the decision of the Clerk in taxing a bill of costs of one of the defendants. The Clerk allowed costs to each defendant. As it appeared that the defendants made separate defenses by separate answers, and did not act in bad faith for the purpose of increasing the costs, the General Term refuses to interfere and affirms the judgment of the court below in allowing each defendant costs.

THE GRANTING OF A NEW TRIAL ON THE GROUND OF NEW EVIDENCE REFUSED.

The question of granting a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, raised in the case of John P. Gould, respondent, against John F. Moore, appellant, was decided by the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday. Appeal was taken by the defendant in the action from a judgment and from an order denying a motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The suit was brought to recover the value of services alleged to have been performed for the defendant, in obtaining a compromise of his indebtedness. The defendant denies the employment, extent, and value of the services and their performance. A verdict was rendered against the defendant in the court below for $16,200. The defendant was one of the firm of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., who failed and made an assignment on Dec. 4, 1861, at which time their indebtedness amounted to about one million dollars. The partners, excepting the defendant, took proceedings for a discharge under the Bankrupt act. The defendant, however, did not do so. In 1868 the plaintiff called upon the latter and proffered his services to secure the release of the defendant from his liabilities, which he said could be done for about seventy thousand dollars. Soon after the plaintiff proceeded with his negotiations for a compromise, the claims against defendant at that time being about six hundred and seventy thousand or six hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The defendant claims that this employment was by and on account of Edwin Hoyt, who furnished the money to make the compromises. As fast as the plaintiff effected the compromises he had the claims assigned to Mr. Hoyt. The plaintiff finally compromised about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the defendant's indebtedness, in which Mr. Hoyt became substituted as the defendant's creditor. A new trial is sought for on the ground of the following newly-discovered evidence: It appears that in March, 1874, a few days after the verdict, Edwin Hoyt stated to the defendant and to one of his counsel that he had paid the plaintiff in full for these services. Mr. Hoyt died in the following May. No affidavit of his is presented, nor are any copies of entries in his books, or of receipts from the plaintiff, or memoranda of any kind presented to confirm Mr. Hoyt's statement, though he referred to his books in his conversation about it. The plaintiff, however, denies any compensation from Hoyt. The application for a new trial is refused, and the judgment below affirmed. Judge Curtis, who writes the opinion of the court, says: "To grant a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, where there is no affidavit from the witness as to what he will testify to, and in case of his death, where there are no documentary or other proofs offered to corroborate or establish what it is alleged could have been shown by him, would be a departure from well-settled rules. Besides this, a party is bound to be reasonably diligent in ascertaining and presenting his evidence at the trial. It would be a dangerous doctrine to allow a party to take his chances at a trial without reasonable preparation, and then grant him a new trial because he had, through his own neglect, omitted to discover and present evidence that lay in easy reach."

THE EFFICACY OF A REFEREE'S DECISION.

In the case of William Macpherson against Wilhelmina Ronner, just decided by the Superior Court, General Term, and which came up on appeal from an order of the Special Term, the plaintiff brought suit to recover for work, materials, &c., furnished to the defendant for the building of a dwelling house in this City. The answer of the defendant alleged that the plaintiff never finished the building, and that this was to the defendant's damage. The issues were referred to a Referee, and during the trial before him the plaintiff moved to amend his complaint by inserting the words "New-York" after the description of the work done. This was granted, the defendant's objection thereto being overruled. The trial was then proceeded with, and judgment given for the plaintiff on the Referee's report. A motion was thereafter made to set aside the report, on the ground that the amendment of the complaint was improper. No motion was made to set aside either the order allowing the amendment or the judgment. The motion to set aside the Referee's report having been denied, the present appeal was taken. The General Term holds that, if the Referee's order was objectionable, and the defendant intended to contest it by a special motion, instead of proceeding with the trial, he should have at once applied to the court at Special Term for an order setting aside the amendment. Again, the court holds that it would be idle to set aside the Referee's report, now that judgment thereon has been entered, and allow the judgment to stand. The defendant also has taken an appeal from the judgment, and if any error was made by the Referee in allowing the amendment, the case on appeal will disclose it. For these reasons the order appealed from is affirmed.

THE VERDICT OF A JURY AFFIRMED.

The General Term of the Superior Court has denied a motion, made by the defendants in the case of Francis B. Hegeman against Mary A. Cantrell, to set aside the verdict of a jury. The action was brought to foreclose a mortgage of $12,500, to which the defense was usury, the defendant alleging that she received only $11,500, and that the difference was deducted by the plaintiff as an additional percentage for making the loan. Three questions were submitted as special issues to a jury. These were, first, was there any agreement between plaintiff and defendant other than that set forth in the bond and mortgage? second, was there any corrupt agreement by which the defendant should pay $1,350 for the loan? and, third, how much did the plaintiff advance on the bond and mortgage? The jury on coming into court answered, "No" to the first and second questions, and $11,150 to the third. The jury were sent back for further deliberation, because of the incompatibility of their answers, and returned with an answer of $12,500 to the third question. The General Term holds that no evidence has been presented to show that the court below erred in sending back the jury.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF AN EMPLOYE.

In a suit brought by Jacob Cohen against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff through the alleged negligence of a driver of the company, the court below dismissed the complaint on the ground that the act was willful and unlawful on the part of the driver, and did not bind the company, as he was not acting within the scope of his employment as a servant of the company when he did it. Plaintiff excepted. The plaintiff was thrown from his buggy on account of its being overturned, as alleged, by the car starting too quickly, the driver shouting out to plaintiff to get off the track as he was in a hurry to make time. The General Term, Judge Curtis giving the opinion, sustains plaintiff's exception, and orders a new trial, holding that there was sufficient doubt as to the facts to have the case go to the jury on the question of whether the driver was acting within the scope of his employment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OPENING OF THE FEBRUARY TERM—RECORDER HACKETT'S ADDRESS TO THE GRAND JURY—THE INADEQUATE CONVENIENCES OF THE COURT.

Recorder Hackett, with Judges Sutherland and Gildersleeve, were present at the opening of the February term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, but, owing to the fact that no chamber had been provided by the Commissioner of Public Works for holding a second part of the court, the two latter judges were prevented from transacting any business. The ordinary business of Part I. of the court was proceeded with by Recorder Hackett, who selected Sinclair Tousey to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge to the gentlemen of the grand inquest the Recorder called their attention to the offenses prescribed by statute, and, referring to the complaint made by a recent Grand Jury of the condition of the room in which they were compelled to transact their business, said:

It seems to me that it is a great reproach to this community that a court of such importance as this should be so neglected by the proper authorities, that it remained for a Grand Jury to appeal to the court in self-defense. The Grand Jury is composed of the very best men in this county, and certainly deserves decent and proper quarters from the authorities. The Petit Jury of the court, also, had recently to present to the court that their retiring rooms were small, dirty, cheerless, and badly ventilated. I do not pretend to say where the blame lies, but it does lie somewhere. You will remember, gentlemen, that during the past year crime has so increased as to necessitate the election of another Judge of this court, so that continuous double sessions should be held. The Legislature passed a law providing for the election of such Judge, and in it was incorporated a provision directing the Commissioner of Public Works to provide a suitable room for holding the new court. Since May last, however, the matter has been allowed to lie in abeyance. The new Judge was elected, and he, as well as another associate, Judge Sutherland, is here, ready and willing to discharge any duties that may be imposed upon them. Yet no accommodation has been provided, and this court, which probably requires the attendance of 100,000 persons every year, is confined to this one room. We disposed of 1,700 indictments in this court last year, while in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with its nine Judges, 117 were disposed of. I have called your attention to this matter in order that the public may know that the Judges are ready to perform their duties, but cannot do so for want of proper accommodation.

The Grand Jury then retired to their labors.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, decisions were rendered in the following cases:

No. 77.—*Osborn et al. vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—In this case the court held that the effect of a pardon is to restore to its recipient all rights of property lost by the offense pardoned, unless the property has by judicial process become vested in other persons, subject also to such other exceptions as are prescribed by the pardon itself; that until an order of distribution of the proceeds is made, in cases of confiscation, or where the proceeds are actually paid into the hands of the party entitled as informer to receive them, or into the Treasury of the United States, they are within control of the court. And that no such vested right to the proceeds had accrued in this case so as to prevent the pardon from restoring them to the petitioners. The plaintiffs in error, who were officers of the court in the confiscation proceedings, and who are called upon to make restoration of that portion of the proceeds they obtained, have no standing in court to assail this position. The United States acquiesce, and it is not for them to complain that the proceeds of the property adjudged forfeited are held subject to the further disposition of the court and possible restitution to the original owners. That is a matter that concerns only the United States. The decree is affirmed, except as to the costs of the proceedings subsequent to the presentation of the application of the petitioner. Those costs should be apportioned against the parties ordered to make restitution according to the respective amounts they are adjudged to restore, and as to them the decree must be modified. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General Smith, Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

The case of *Lewis, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. against the United States*, was taken up and the argument commenced. This was a bill filed by the United States to recover of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. something like one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, which had been on deposit in London with that firm, as bankers of the Navy Department, and of which Lewis is trustee under the bankrupt law. There is in the hands of the trustee a large amount of assets which belonged to the firm and also to the partners as their separate property. The object of the bill was to subject the separate property of the bankrupt partners to the payment of the debt due the United States in preference to all other debts due either by the bankrupt firm or by the individual members of the London partnership. The answer was that the firm was not bankrupt; that it has assets in this country and in England, and that McCulloch has separate property in the United States, and that the firm has pledged to the Government of the United States a large amount of securities and other property for the protection of this debt, and that the United States claim the right to apply these securities and property to the payment of a debt subsequently contracted by the now bankrupt partners. The court below held that there was nothing in any principle of equity or rule of bankruptcy that affects the right of the United States to priority of payment of the debt due them out of the private estates of the bankrupts in the hands of the Trustee, and a decree was accordingly made. It is here insisted that the court erred in holding that the United States were entitled to proceed in the Circuit Court against the assets of the bankrupts without having proved their claim in bankruptcy, and in holding that the Circuit Court had original jurisdiction in such a case. It is also urged that the court erred in holding that it was a case for equitable jurisdiction, it not appearing that the legal assets were exhausted so that the United States were compelled to resort to the aid of a court of equity to obtain payment out of the equitable assets; also in holding that the United States were not bound to first resort to its collaterals; also in holding that the preference of the United States as a creditor of the firm applied to the private estates of the individual bankrupts, superseding the equitable rule that private estates are first appropriated to private creditors and partnership estates to partnership creditors. Messrs. Ashhurst, Bullitt & Clough and Mr. William M. Evarts for appellants; the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Government.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Feb. 7, the following cases were argued: No. 159, George F. Perkins et al., respondents, vs. Alfred S. Hatch, appellant; argued by L. E. Chittenden of counsel for appellant, and by J. A. Shaudy for respondents. No. 131. Peter Boca, respondent

vs. The World Mutual Insurance Company, appellant; argued by J. M. Van Cott of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent. No. 168, Bruce vs. Kelley; passed. No. 172, Adam D. Wheelock, Assignee, &c., et al., respondents, vs. Henry M. Lee, appellant; argued by George W. Van Slyck of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondents. No. 174.—In re petition of Fincke. Passed. No. 175.—Anthony Pollock, respondent vs. John S. Schultze, Receiver, &c., appellant. Passed. No. 180.—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County, respondents vs. Anthony Walter, appellant. Passed. No. 180½.—Rose Conlin, respondent vs. Mary A. Cantrell, appellant. Argued by H. H. Morange, of counsel for appellant, and by J. Hildreth for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 8: Nos. 177, 182, 184, 187, 193, 196, 197, and 198.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dummer vs. King.—Order granted and settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Bradhurst vs. Bell (No. 1.) and *Same vs. Same,* (No. 2.)—Motions granted, with costs.

Nash vs. Nash.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton.—Motion dismissed, without costs, and with leave to renew upon proof of the service of Judge Tappan's order on the defendant personally, and also on the motion papers to punish for contempt being served upon said defendant in person. The affidavit in opposition is no defense, but the defendant must be strictly regular before imprisoning plaintiff.

Kent vs. Eno.—The writ was not served until Thursday, the 20th of January. The property was delivered on the 25th; at all events, that is the date of the affidavits of the two keepers. I will allow six full days, at $3 a day to each man; in all, $36 50 for serving the writ. Bill taxed at $36 50.

Casseres et al. vs. Kesley.—Points may be returned to defendant's attorneys on their calling for same.

Rucker vs. Mead.—Memorandum.

Langdon vs. Gray et al.—Injunction refused; $10 costs of motion to successful party to abide event; memorandum.

Langdon vs. Gray, (No. 1.)—Same decision.

Matter of Kingsbridge Road.—All the objections to the original report have been met by this supplemental report, and the petitioners are now entitled to their order.

Rogers vs. Wall.—I think the plaintiffs are entitled to an order for the appointment of a Receiver (who may bring such actions as he may be advised and as the court may authorize) upon filing a bond with two sureties in $1,000.

Angel vs. Vanderkoost.—Memorandum.

Bisant vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company et al. and *Harlow vs. Same.*—Receiver may be joined as a party defendant, and may interpose an answer simply averring his appointment as Receiver, and submitting his rights to the protection of the court, but not setting up anything in hostility to the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Scott vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society et al.—The defendant must have judgment. Findings must be submitted on notice. Opinion.

Fowler vs. Congdon.—Case settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Putnam et al. vs. Van Riper et al.—I do not think the defense is in bad faith. Motion denied.

Barnard vs. Bonud et al.—There may be cases not under section 122 in which an action in the nature of an action of interpleader may lie. This application should be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Curtis, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst.

Cothran et al. vs. Hanover National Bank.—Order reversed, with costs to defendant to abide event of action. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

McPherson vs. Romer.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Offager vs. De Wolf.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to be taxed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Gould vs. Moore.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Hamilton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Cochran vs. Gonwald.—Judgment reversed, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Order of reference vacated, new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Irwin et al., &c., vs. Chambers.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements to be taxed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Fisher vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Leave granted to defendant to appeal to the Court of Appeals, under chapter 322, Laws of 1874, on giving security as offered, and as is required by section 335, Code to stay execution of judgment. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Pierce vs. Brown.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Pierce vs. Brown.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Mitchell, &c., vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Nelson vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Boyd, &c., vs. Kennedy.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Hageman vs. Cantrell.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Cohen vs. Dry Dock Railroad Company.—Plaintiff's exceptions sustained, verdict set aside, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Fielding vs. Waterhouse.—Order granting new trial affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Kenyon vs. Sherman et al.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Whiteman vs. Connor, &c.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff upon the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Carpenter vs. Brand.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Per curiam.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge Monell.

McPherson vs. McReynolds.—Motion for new trial upon the minutes denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly, and Justices Robinson, Larremore, and J. F. Daly.

Jenney vs. Murphy.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Mackey vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Huebner vs. Heusswell.—Judgment in favor of defendants should be reversed, both as to matters of fact and of law, and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event, unless defendant consents to reduce his counter-claim for three quarters' rent, $75, due May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, 1873, and consents to judgment in favor of the plaintiff for claim less that amount, with full costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Carpenter vs. Weisendanger.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Ammon vs. Hicks.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Burrows vs. Howell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Orders Granted.—Anderson vs. Keilly, Welsh vs. Welsh, Heath vs. Hubbell, Drumstadler vs. Killian. Opinion by Judges Robinson and Larremore.

Lalmeis vs. Post.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Reverty vs. Gulick.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Donnelly vs. Moffatt.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Callahan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Geiger vs Braun.—Reargument ordered, with $10 costs to abide event of the decision on appeal. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Johnson vs. Morgan.—Exceptions overruled; judgment ordered for a dismissal of complaint. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Kelly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Judgment affirmed as modified. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Barrett vs. Miller et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer by default.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 46—Hassard, &c., vs. Gaffney. 41—Koppel vs. Weis. 50—Ryer vs. Perry, &c. 51—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Perry, &c. 52—Skinner vs. Frieb, &c. 114—Faber, &c., vs. Dodge. 150—Collins vs. Collins. 161—Hesken vs. The Mayor, &c. 190—McLellan vs. Clawson. 191—Welsh, &c., vs. Harmes. 225—Cutting, &c., vs. Stevens, &c. (No. 1.) 227—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.) 246—Stadleman vs. Kittridge. 315—Goodridge vs. Lane. 324—Matter of the Guardian Savings Inst. 341—Huertemendia vs. Mayorga, &c. 360—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c. 367— —— vs. ——. 368— —— vs. ——. 369— —— vs. ——. 371— —— vs. ——. 372— —— vs. ——. 373— —— vs. ——. 375— —— vs. ——. 376— —— vs. ——. 377— —— vs. ——. 379— —— vs. ——. 380— —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 251—Tribune Asso. vs. Sun Printing Associat'n. 303—Harlem vs. Bleecker Street Railroad Co. 13—Ascher et al. versus Schultz et al. 38—King vs. Duryea. 39—Beninek vs. Ruskton et al. 63—Continental National Bank vs. Black. 71—L. G. Mer. Company vs. Ocean & C. Co. 73—Muller vs. Jacoby et al. 74—Hue vs. Carroll. 80—Mason vs. Carr et al. 81—Quinlan vs. Whig et al. 82—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al. 86—Bolger vs. Smith et al. 96—Blatchford vs. Kidd. 97—Devlin et al. vs. Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co. 98—Devoe vs. Boyd et al. 99—Law vs. Snedecor. 100—Lockwood vs. Bishop. 102—Beasely vs. City of Brooklyn. 112—Bolger et al. vs. Wood. 119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt. 122—De Castro et al. vs. Brest et al. 276—Thomson vs. Thomson et al. 128—Schell et al. vs. Devlin et al. 131—Goepp et al. vs. Sterns et al. 139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued. No. 2136—Ramsdale, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 2706—Casebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch. 638½—Hallgarten versus Eckert. 1928—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs. 1454—Hager vs. Williamson. 178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al. 2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning. 1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al. 1514—Biggs et al. vs. Strews. 1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil. 3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c. 225—Maguire vs. Tardy et al. 992—Germania Bank vs. Schofer et al. 2338— —— vs. ——. 982—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c. 452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al. 4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c. 4228—Same vs. Same. 4087—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 1597— —— vs. ——. 1818— —— vs. ——. 944—Wilmont vs. Meserole. 1172½—Claflin et al. vs. Weiminger. 336—Carr vs. Brooks et al. 1142—Sprimetti vs. Atlas S. S. Co. 514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al. 978—Fielding vs. Emory. 992—Bernhard vs. Heyman. 1026—Harvey vs. Cara. 1030—Danner vs. Desel et al. 1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al. 790—Rutter vs. Jones. 382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp. 1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier. 1038—Hernandes vs. Talcott. 1040—Dougherty et al. vs. Michael et al. 1042—Wheeler vs. Doady et al. 1046—Security Bank vs. Fuller. 1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley. 1050—Speyers vs. Gould et al. 1058—Payton vs. Trim. 1058½—Rucker vs. Mead et al. 1060½—Smith, &c., vs. Mead et al. 1062—Constance vs. Burr. 1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y., H. & N. R. R. Co. 1064—Fish vs. Seaver et al. 1070—Barnuts et al. vs. Bieler.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c. 689—Globe Woolen Co. vs. La Salle S. M. Co. 917—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford, &c. 1907½—Ford vs. Conner, &c. 357—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge. 513—Winter vs. White et al. 1186—Ritter vs. Gassan. 1035—First Nat. Bank vs. Wylie et al. 672—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c. 872—Lexow vs. Julian. 846—Carnie vs. Florida R. R. Co. 1049—Bissinger et al. vs. Gould et al. 1094—Norton vs. Nostrand. 1095—Same vs. Same. 601—Bowman vs. Matthews. 1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding. 1055—Sampson vs. Parker. 1059—Echert et al. vs. Story et al. 1061—Tallman et al. vs. Matthews et al. 1069—Herton et al. vs. Nolan. 61—Newton vs. Continental Bank. 1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al. 1117—Moore vs. Moore et al. 1121—Spear vs. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Speir and Sanford, JJ.

Nos. 14—Lawrence vs. Cabot et al. 15—Goodman vs. Strobeim. 17—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Co. 18—M. Avenue B. Church vs. S. Church in O. St. 19—Bell, &c., vs. Spotts, &c. 20—Brague vs. Lord et al. 21—Cohen vs. Platt et al. 22—Wilkowski et al. vs. Brennan, &c. 23—Davis, &c., vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co. 24—Brague vs. Lord et al., &c. 25—Southerland vs. N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R. R. Co. 27—Vermilye vs. Diessy. 28—Weiss vs. Brennan, &c. 29—Smith vs. Ex. Fire Ins. Co. 31—Harrison vs. Lowrie.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos. 741—Starin vs. Kelly. 761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c. 1875—Goldberg vs. The Mayor, &c. 297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c. 735—Rittinaster et al. vs. E. & P. Dispatch Co. 835—Metcalt vs. N. Y. Plate Glass Co. 407—Finnih vs. Malloy. 839—Frisbee vs. Supper et al. 791—Smith vs. Smith. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. M. Ins. Co. 331—Travers vs. O'Brien, &c. 787—Sun P. & P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Association. 1091—Marsh vs. Hochdaedter. 883—Bingham vs. Conklin. 885—Banks vs. Borbe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. 1218—Sturm vs. Williams. 862—N. Y. and R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al. 726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian. 916—Hageman vs. Burr. 1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co. 534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co. 1183—Willard vs. Conner, &c. 416—P. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al. 722—Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al. 952—Carroll vs. Jones et al. 716—Madan vs. Steward, Jr. 954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank. 968—Beach vs. Walker. 1358—Smyser vs. Bright. 858—Lustig vs. Lustig.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1181—Draper vs. Rinaldo. 1236—Stevenson vs. Milbank. 2217—Phelps vs. King, &c. 1096½—Dunn vs. Meserole. 936—Moller et al. vs. Tuska. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. ——Wheeler vs. Murray. 2140—Agate vs. Edgar. 1024—Weed vs. Burr. 2200—P. and S. M'f'g. Co. vs. Wheeler. 1093—Hook, &c., vs. Matthews. 1111—Delisle vs. Zust. 1157—Cheesman, &c., vs. Johnston. 1133—Wilhelm vs. Brennan, &c. 2184—Ward vs. Norton. 254—Barstoff vs. Kelly, &c. 1098—Allen vs. James. 1673—Barnum vs. The Mayor, &c. 2049—Mechanics' and Trs' Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c. 2291—Stuart, Jr., vs. Solomon. 2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1187—Friede vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co. 1275—Bauer vs. Lorillard S. S. Co. 874½—Hugnenot Nat. Bank vs. Studwell. 1412—Frothingham vs. Tilnoy. 1415—Brady vs. Guggenheimer. 2173—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c. 2174—Same vs. Same. 728—Taylor vs. Bl. St. & F. F. R. R. Co. 1447—Smith vs. Parmenter. 1375½—Keller vs. Larkin. 1619—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c. 2313—Deignan vs. The Mayor, &c. 743—Austin vs. Ingraham, Jr. 2222—Noe vs. Schenss. 1506—Hogg vs. Hadden. 1507—Cannon vs. Kain. 1508—Bennett vs. Brennan. 1519—Sewards vs. Pullman P. C. Co. 1509—Lesser vs. Standard Oil Co. 1510—Link vs. Link.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1505—Rowe vs. Truax. 1511—Hart vs. Johnson et al. 1512—Bedell vs. Reed et al. 1513—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Robinson. 1515—Alexander vs. Koch. 1516—B. & D. Bank vs. Foster et al. 1517—Cunningham versus Guyon. 1520—Troumachen versus Oelze. 1521—Ostrander vs. Oliver. 1523—Boyle vs. The Mayor, &c. 1524—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck. 1525—Cafferata vs. Conner, &c. 1526—Leonard vs. Dalzell. 1527—Kidd et al. vs. Prov. & N. Y. 1528—Campbell vs. Farley. 1529—Tribune Assoc. vs. Deyo. 1531—Crane et al. vs. Russell. 1532—Waixel et al. versus Metzger. 1534—Gross vs. Bouton et al. 1535—The People, &c., vs. Sampson et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No. 1—Brueggemann et al. vs. Con. L. Ins. Co. No. 5—Morgan et al. vs. Hammerstein et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al. 5106—Browning vs. Lauterbach. 2694—Muil vs. Murphy. 2995—Spears et al. vs. Schoemmel. 1214—Bramson vs. Farley. 6163—Bossert vs. Donnelly et al. 6209—Roach vs. Conner. 6438—Goulds Mfg. Co. vs. Bulkley. 5392—Manufac'rs' & Mer's' Bank vs. Shapter. 5774—Cowles vs. Kasprowiser. 2855—Van Beuren et al. vs. Deering. 1206—Bergemann versus Scherer et al. 6283—Tilman et al. vs. Stevenson. 6521—Atlantic St. Bank B. vs. Herzberg. 6557—Crawford vs. Carpenter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. 6140—Beams et al. vs. Heddendorff. 6436—Loew et al. vs. Rosenthal. 6406—Weinberg vs. Frank et al. 4614—Tuska vs. McCarron. 4168—Broconell et al. vs. Hubbell. 2971—Wallot et al. vs. Moritz. 1079—Mulvey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 5349—Siebrecht vs. Shook et al. 3783—Teague vs. Slattery. 2341—McCrea vs. Slattery. 6243—Fleischauer vs. Reis. 6244—Same vs. Same. 6245—Same vs. Same. 6572—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Kilpatrick. 6426—Cullman et al. vs. Merther.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 6069—Cheever et al. vs. Connolly. 6508—Shannon vs. Hall. 5858—Arnoux vs. Moher. 5546—Fourntier vs. Nye. 4042—Cahaly et al. vs. Andrews et al. 6185—Com. Ad. Ass. vs. The Mayor, &c. 6229—Pierson vs. Price. 5388—White et al. vs. Speigel. 5854—Becker vs. Meyer, &c. 5868—Hersch vs. Tyroler. 5906—Potsdamer et al. vs. Atwater. 5995—Heuser vs. Pawe et al. 6734—Same vs. Same. 6653—Neyman vs. Wirs et al. 6680—Striffler vs. Gustroff, &c. 6494—Dawziser vs. Wellington et al. 6301—Dawziser vs. Foerster et al. 6313—Zeiss vs. Berhumjer. 6087—Van Ingen et al. vs. Philiky. 5661—Atlantic Pub. Co. vs. Custer. 6236—Produce Bank vs. Willis et al. 5896—Boehm vs. Sturgis. 6196—Rammelsberg vs. Beiing. 5845—Booth et al. vs. Smith. 5018—Devy vs. Hubbell et al. 2915—Stover Mach. Co. vs. Phillips. 3107—Kolle, Jr., vs. Guebe. 6459—Weiss vs. Haase. 6495—Jacobs vs. Wisewell. 6579—Oakes vs. Adams, Jr. 6651—Kann vs. B. L. Mf. Co. 6677—Tuthill vs. Merritt. 6702—Taylor et al. vs. Willing et al. 6745—Lyons vs. Michel. 6728—Oliver vs. Poirot. 6729—Rosenblatt vs. Haas et al. 6730—Hutlen vs. Wemple. 5653—Burns vs. Russak et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Ann McNally, robbery. Terence McKenna and John Grant, robbery. Frank Rafferty, burglary. James Casey and Henry Gibson, burglary. John Buckley, burglary. Walter McNeil, burglary. John McQuade, burglary. Kittie Laverage, grand larceny. Jane McCum, grand larceny. [illegible], grand larceny. Henrietta Mead, grand larceny. Michael Carney, grand larceny. Annie Mack, grand larceny. John Beamish, forgery. John Cochran, Morris Fitzgerald, John White, Matthew Manning, Peter Eagan, James Fitzgerald, and William Watson, cruelty to animals. John Gullary, cruelty to animals. [illegible], petit larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union 77	200 Toledo & Wabash 6⅜
100 do 76⅞	25 do 6⅛
1000 do 76¾	100 Lake Shore 66
1800 do 76⅝	300 do 66⅛
1100 do s3. 76⅝	8 do 65¾
1500 do 76½	200 do 66
600 do 76⅝	100 do c. 66
10 do 76⅞	500 do c. 65⅞
500 do 76⅞	1000 do 65⅞
1100 do 76⅝	500 do s3. 65¾
1800 do 76¾	300 do 65¾
600 do s3. 76⅝	400 do 65⅞
100 do s3. 76½	200 do 66
100 do 76⅝	100 St. Paul Pref. 77¼
200 do 76⅝	200 do 77⅛
100 do 76¾	100 do 77
1000 do 76⅞	100 St. Paul 41¾
1000 Pacific Mail 35	200 do 41⅝
500 do c. 35	100 do 41⅝
400 do 35	100 do 41⅝
100 do c. 34¾	100 do 41½
1500 do 34¾	300 do c. 41⅝
100 do 34⅝	100 do s3. 41⅝
100 do c. 34⅝	100 Panama s3. 130
100 do s10. 34¼	400 Ohio & Miss. 21⅝
100 do 34⅝	500 do 21⅝
200 do 34¾	500 do 21⅝
40 Erie Railway 16¾	400 do 21⅝
100 do 16¾	100 do s3. 21⅝
200 do s3. 16¾	200 do 21⅝
300 do 16⅞	700 do s3. 21⅝
100 North-western 41⅝	300 do 21½
200 do c. 41⅝	400 do 21⅝
100 do 41½	do s3. 21⅝
100 do 41⅝	
100 North-west. Pref. 62⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5s, R., '81 c.117⅞	$10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 122⅝
20,000 do 12. 117½	10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81 12. 117⅝
80,000 do b.c. b3. 117½	2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 125¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. 102½	100 Mar. & P. b.c. 9¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. 45	100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. b3. 112
7,000 Va. 6s, C. 2d s. 45	100 C. & R. I. b.c. 108⅜
50,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s b.c. 71¼	1800 Pac. Mail b.c. 34⅜
2,000 C. B. & Q. C. 7s. 108¼	400 do 35
2,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s. 102½	100 do s3. 34⅞
10,000 M. & S. P. 7s, G. 95¼	100 do 34¾
2,000 M. & S. P. I. & M. D. 91½	700 do 35
1,000 M. & S. P. C. S. F. 84½	600 do 35⅛
7,000 do 84¾	18 do 35⅛
4,000 N. J. C. 1st. Con. 111¼	130 C. & P. gua'd. b.c. 94¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 89⅞	100 do 94⅝
3,000 do 90	100 Mich. Cen. b.c. 60¼
2,000 do 90⅜	100 do s3. 60⅜
11,000 do 90½	100 do b3. 60⅜
1,000 do 90¾	200 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 65⅞
2,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 100½	100 do b3. 66
12,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 109	500 do 66⅛
8,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 110	1200 do 66¼
6,000 Mor. & E. 1st C. 108	300 do 66⅛
5,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 109½	300 do 66⅛
1,000 Erie 5th 100¾	500 do s3. 66¼
1,000 Mich. C. 7s. 103¼	500 do 66⅜
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98½	900 do 66⅝
2,000 do 98¼	100 Cen. R. of N. J. b.c. 109½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103¾	100 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 6⅜
11,000 do 103⅞	200 do 6¼
5,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 88½	100 do b30. 6½
3,000 Har. 1st. 7s, R. 117½	200 Un. Pac. b.c.c. 68¼
25,000 W. U. T. C. 1900. 98½	5 do 68⅜
10,000 W. U. T. R. 1900. 98½	100 do 68⅛
2,000 W. Pac. bds. 97¾	100 do 68¼
4,000 L. & N. C., '98. 89½	100 do 68⅜
5 Ger. Amer. Bank 79	100 do 68¾
10 Fourth N. Bank 91	100 do 68⅛
10 do b.c. 91⅛	300 C. & N. W. b.c. c.c. 41⅝
10 Park Bank 125	200 do 41⅝
30 Amer. Ex. Bank 115½	500 do c. 41½
60 Bank of N. Y. 131	100 do 41¾
27 Del. & Hud. Canal. 120	100 do b3. 41⅞
27 do b.c.c. 120¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. b3. 63
100 do 120¼	200 do 63¼
100 At. & P. T. b.c. b3. 20¾	100 do c. 63¼
58 do s3. 20½	10 do 63
120 U. S. Express 66	300 do 63⅛
70 do b.c. 66¼	100 do 63⅜
100 do 66½	900 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 41¾
100 Adams Express 108¾	100 do 41⅞
40 do b.c. s3. 108¾	200 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b.c. 77
700 West. Un. b.c. s3. 76¾	300 do b3. 77
100 do b3. 76⅞	200 do 77¼
50 do 76¾	10 C., C., C. & I. b.c. 56½
550 do 76⅞	100 D., L. & W. b.c. 119
700 do b3. 77	20 N. Y., N. H. & H. 150½
300 do 77	100 St. L., I. M. & S. b.c. 20½
400 do 77	100 do b3. 20⅜
100 do 77⅛	200 do s3. 20⅝
100 do c. 77⅛	100 do b3. 20⅞
100 do b3. 77¼	100 do s3. 21
200 do 77¼	100 do 21⅛
600 do 77⅛	100 do 21¼
1300 do 77½	23 do 21
600 do 77½	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref. b.c. 26⅞
200 do s3. 77¼	100 Mo., K. & T. b.c. 8⅞
300 do c. 77¼	200 Pac. of Mo. b.c. 14
2500 do 77⅜	100 do 18⅞
600 do b3. 77⅜	100 Mor. & Es. b.c. 102⅜
400 do 77⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 21⅝
100 do b10. 77⅝	100 do 21⅝
200 do 77¼	500 do 21⅝
	400 do s3. 21⅝
	200 do b3. 21⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$35,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 71¾	1500 St. Paul 41¾
51,000 do 71⅝	300 do 41⅞
1,000 Louis. & N. C. 90	100 St. Paul Pref. 77
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. B. 90½	300 do 77¼
8,000 C. P., C. & O. B. 92	1000 do 77¼
25,000 W. U. T. C. 1900. 98½	200 North-western 41¾
700 Lake Shore 66½	400 North-west. Pref. 63½
100 West. Union s3. 77¼	200 Ohio & Miss. 21⅝
76 N. Y. C. & Hud. 112¼	100 C., C., C. & I. C. 55
100 Rock Island b3. 108½	300 St. Louis & K. C. 5¼
	100 St. Louis & I. M. 21½
	30 Morris & Essex 102½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 117½	$20,000 U. S. 5s, R. '81, b.c. 117½
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 116⅝	75,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81. 117½
40,000 U. S. 5s, R. '81. 117⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. Y. S. 7s B. L. r. 104½	455 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 112
8,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 44¾	150 do 112⅛
10,000 M. & S. P. C. S. F. 85	350 do 112½
15,000 do 85⅛	100 do 112⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. C. c. g. b. 90⅜	200 do b30. 113
10,000 do b3. 90½	100 do 113
1,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C. 88¼	400 do 113⅛
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 85	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 66⅛
1,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 100¼	100 do s3. 66½
1,000 do 100⅜	2400 do 66⅝
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅞	1500 do 66⅜
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 117¼	600 do 66⅝
3,000 do 117⅜	10 Panama R. b.c. 128
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 106¼	200 do 130
7,000 C. P. 1st. S. J. B. 94	50 Union Pacific b.c. 68½
1,000 Cleve. & P. 4th. 102	100 do 68⅛
10,000 W. U. T. C. 1900. 98⅝	200 do 68⅜
2,000 L. B. & W. 1st. 30	300 do 68¼
50 Del. & Hud. Canal. 120	300 C. & N. W. b.c. b3. 41⅞
100 Quicksilver Pf. b.c. 23½	100 do 41⅞
100 Erie Railway b.c. 17	100 do 41⅞
1500 W. U. Tel. b.c. b3. 77½	100 do s3. 41⅞
50 do 77¼	300 do 41⅞
1100 do 77⅜	900 do 41⅝
500 do 77⅜	100 do 41⅞
200 do 77½	800 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 63½
900 do b3. 77½	100 do 63¾
2200 do 77⅝	300 do 63⅜
500 do 77⅝	100 Cleve. & P. G. b.c. 94⅞
100 do 77⅝	600 Chi. & R. I. b.c. 108¼
200 do b3. 77⅝	300 C., M. & S. P. b.c. b3. 42
15 do 78	3100 do 42
400 do 77⅞	100 do s3. 42
2100 do 77⅝	50 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b.c. 77⅛
500 do 77¾	2300 do 77½
200 do 77⅞	1700 do 77⅜
100 do 77⅞	100 do 77⅝
200 do u.r. 77⅞	100 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 6⅜
108 Adams Ex. b.c. 109	20 Del., L. & W. b.c. 119
100 American Ex. b.c. 59⅞	600 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 21⅞
60 U. S. Express b.c. 66⅞	700 do 22
30 do 67	500 do 22⅛
100 do 68	500 do 22⅛
50 do s6. 67¾	300 do b3. 22
600 Pacific Mail b.c. 35⅜	100 do 22⅛
400 do s3. 35	100 do s3. 22
500 do 35⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 14¼
1100 do 35⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 5¼
500 do 35¼	50 Morris & Es. b.c. 102½
	300 S. L. K. C. & N. Pf. b.c. 27

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$24,000 Reg. 6s, '81. 122¾	100 Lake Shore 66¾
45,000 Dist. C. 3.65s. 71½	200 do s3. 66⅞
30,000 do 71½	500 do 67
25,000 do 71½	1200 do 67⅛
15,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 88¼	800 do 67⅛
2,000 Mor. & E. 7s, '71 109½	2000 do s3. 67⅛
100 Quicksilver b3. 17¾	200 do 67¼
1500 Western Union 77⅞	2300 do b3. 67⅛
300 do s3. 77⅞	700 do 67½
1500 do b3. 78	600 do 67⅜
1700 do b3. 78	100 do 67⅜
500 do 78	100 Union Pacific 68¾
400 do b3. 78⅛	1300 North-western 41⅞
500 do 78⅛	500 do b3. 42
10 Amer. Express 59⅞	100 do b3. 42¼
100 do 59⅝	400 do 42⅛
100 do 60	100 do 42¼
200 Wells-Fargo Ex. 85	200 North-west. Pref. 63¼
100 U. S. Express 68¼	800 do 63⅜
10 do 69½	100 C., C., C. & Ind. 56½
300 do 69	100 Ft. Wayne 101¼
200 Pacific Mail 35¼	300 Rock Island 109
300 do b3. 35¼	700 do 109⅛
500 do s3. 35¼	400 do 109¼
200 do 35⅛	300 do b3. 109¼
100 do b3. 35½	200 St. Paul b3. 42
900 do 35½	500 do 42⅛
100 Mich. Central 61	600 do 42¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hudson 113⅜	100 do b3. 42¼
200 do 113¼	300 St. Paul Pref. 77⅝
100 do 113⅜	500 do b3. 78
200 do 113⅜	200 do 78
200 do 113¼	300 do 77⅞
100 do 113½	200 Ohio & Miss. 22¼
69 do 113⅛	600 do 22⅛
100 do b30. 114	1600 do 22¼
1100 do 114	300 do 22⅜
800 Erie Railway 17⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. s3. 31
200 do b3. 17⅛	

MONDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange to-day the speculative list was lower on reports that the amicable arrangement between the trunk lines on eastward-bound freight had been disturbed, and that the roads were again cutting under schedule rates. These reports, however, failed to obtain confirmation, and the sanguine individuals who sold stock on the strength of this rumor had reason later to regret their credulity, as the market in the afternoon rallied sharply, and the late transactions were characterized by considerable buoyancy and activity. The strongest demonstration of the bears was made against Lake Shore, but the success attending their efforts was by no means commensurate with the vigor of the assault, as the stock, despite the exertions of the rumor committee, yielded only ¼ ℘ cent., after which it became strong and sold up to 67½. The largest transactions were in Western Union, which, after declining to 76¼, advanced to 78⅛, the closing quotation. The North-western and St. Paul shares were strong and closed at an improvement of ½@1 ℘ cent. Pacific Mail, after touching 34⅝, advanced to 35½. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 21¾ to 21⅛, closing, however, at an advance of 1½ ℘ cent. from the lowest point. Union Pacific was firm and closed at 68¾ against 68⅛@68¼ in the early dealings. New-York Central was active and advanced from 111½ to 114, Rock Island being strong with an advance from 108¾ to 109¼. Michigan Central advanced to 61 and Iron Mountain to 21¼. There was an improved demand for express stocks, and United States advanced from 66 to 69½. The other shares showed an improvement of ¼@½ ℘ cent.

The week opened with a very easy condition of the money market, the supply of capital offering to borrowers on call having been largely in excess of the demand, at 3 to 5 ℘ cent. on Government bonds and miscellaneous securities as collaterals. Discounts were in good request, and the tendency of the market is still toward lower rates. Strictly first-class names have sold as low as 4@4½ ℘ cent., prime being quoted at 5 to 6½ ℘ cent., according to the time the paper has to run. The amount of national bank-notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $700,000.

The foreign advices were not especially important. The London market continues easy, and three months' discounts outside of the Bank of England are quoted at 3½ ℘ cent., money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities being offered at 3¼ ℘ cent. Consols advanced to 94 5-16@94⅜ for money, and to 94⅜ for the account. United States bonds were firm, new 5s selling at 106, an advance of ¼ ℘ cent. 1865s, (old,) closed at 105⅞, 1867s at 109⅛@109⅜, and 10-40s at 108. Erie was steady at 15⅝. The sterling exchange market was firm, and at the close sales were made at $4 85¾@$4 86 for 60 days' bills, and at $4 89@$4 89¼ for demand. The bankers were drawing less freely, while the demand was more active than at the close of last week. Cotton bills were in small supply, and this had a tendency to strengthen the market. Gold was quiet and steady, selling at 112¾ and 112⅞, which were the opening and closing quotations. On gold loans the rates were 2 to 4 ℘ cent. At San Francisco to-day $48,800 bullion and $5,600 coin was shipped for the East.

A moderate business was transacted in Government bonds, the principal business having been in New 5s, which sold at 117½@117⅝. The market was firm in tone. Railroad mortgages were in increased demand and a sharp advance in prices took place. Chicago and Northwestern Consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced from 89⅞ to 90¾, closing at 90½. Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Fund rose from 84½ to 85⅛, the other issues being firm. Central Pacifics reached 106¼, Western Pacifics 97¾, and Union Pacific Firsts 103⅞. In State bonds some round amounts of District Columbia 3.65s changed hands at 71¼@71½. The other changes were insignificant.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1876.

Gold receipts	$763,508 00
Gold payments	465,060 75
Gold balance	46,952,968 26
Currency receipts	761,408 22
Currency payments	796,749 15
Currency balance	37,493,358 54
Customs	469,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 7.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	117⅜	117½
United States 5s, 1867, coup.	121⅜	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	111⅞	113⅞
Rock Island	108¼	109¼
Pacific Mail	35⅛	35½
St. Paul	42	42¼
St. Paul Preferred	77¼	78
Lake Shore	66⅛	67⅜
North-western	41⅝	42⅛
North-western Preferred	63¼	63⅜
Western Union	76⅞	78⅛
Union Pacific	68⅛	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6⅜
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118⅞	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	109	109½
Panama	130	130
Erie	16¾	17⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	22⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5
Harlem	136½	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares
New-York Central	114	111½	3,910
Erie	17⅛	16⅜	1,740
Lake Shore	67½	65¾	22,600
Wabash	6⅜	6¼	795
North-western	42¼	41½	6,300
North-western Preferred	63½	62⅞	2,900
Rock Island	109¼	108⅜	2,300
Fort Wayne	101¼	101¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¼	41⅝	9,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	78	77	8,650
Pittsburg	94⅞	94⅝	248
Del., Lack. & Western	119	118⅞	120
New-Jersey Central	109½	109½	100
Michigan Central	61	60¼	400
Iron Mountain	21⅜	20⅛	1,013
Union Pacific	68¾	68⅛	1,350
C., C., C. and I.	56½	56½	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	5	5	100
Del. and Hudson Canal	120¼	120¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph			
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	31	31	200
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	21⅛	10,000
Missouri Pacific	14¼	13⅞	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	5¾	5¾	100
Panama	130	130	300
Western Union	78⅛	76½	39,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20¾	20⅜	150
Pacific Mail	35½	34⅝	13,200
Quicksilver	17¾	17¾	100
Quicksilver Preferred	23½	23½	100
Adams Express	109	108⅛	248
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	85	85	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	60	59⅞	300
United States Express	69½	66	786
Kansas and Texas	8⅞	8⅞	100
Mariposa	9¼	9¼	100
St. L., K. C. & N.	5¼	5¼	100
St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.	27	26⅞	400
Total sales			128,432

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125⅛	125½
United States 6s, '81, registered	122⅝	122⅞
United States 6s, '81, coupons	122⅝	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117½	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117½	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅛	116¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅝	119¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅛	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅛	117⅝

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $137,000 for interest and $399,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day.

Gold cleared	$21,289,000
Gold balances	1,229,152
Currency balances	1,425,301

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$83,891,664
Currency balances	3,931,986
Gold exchanges	8,552,154
Gold balances	1,459,625

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 30¾	N. Y. R. B. Loan 104⅛
Alabama 5s, '86 30¾	N. Y. C. B. Loan 104
Alabama 8s, '86 30¾	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87. 115
Alabama 8s, '88 31	N. Y. 6s, Gold Co. '87. 116
Ark. 6s, Funded 40⅛	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln., '83. 116
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is. 17	N. Y. 6s, Gold Ln., '91. 116½
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 17	N. C. 6s, old., J. & J. 17
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 17	N. C. 6s, old., A. & O. 17
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv. 17	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 54
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 17	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 54
Connecticut 6s 106	N. C. N. C. R. co. off J. & J. 40
Georgia 6s 93	N. C. N. C. R. co. off A. & O. 40
Ga. 7s, new bonds 103½	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 11
Ga. 7s, indorsed 101¼	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds 102	N. C. new bds., J. & J. 9
Indiana 5s 102	N. C. new bds., A. & O. 8
Illinois coup. 6s, '77 102	N. C. Spe. Tax, class1. 3
Illinois coup. 6s, '79 102	N. C. Spe. Tax, class2. 2¾
Illinois War Loan 102	N. C. Spe. Tax, class3. 2¾
Kentucky 6s 102	Ohio 6s, 1881 106
Louisiana 6s 43	Ohio 6s, 1886 111
La. 6s, new bonds 43	Rhode Island 6s 106
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt 43	South Carolina 6s 36½
La. 7s, Penitentiary 43¼	S. C. 6s, J. & J. 37
La. 6s, Levee bonds 43½	S. C. 6s, A. & O. 37
La. 8s, Levee bonds 33⅛	S. C. Fund Act, '66. 37½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75 44⅜	S. C. Land C. '89, J. & J. 38
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1910 12	S. C. Land C. '89, A. & O. 38
Michigan 6s, '78-79 102	S. C. 7s, of 1888 40
Michigan 6s, '83 105	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 4¾
Michigan 7s, '90 109	Tennessee 6s, old 46
Mo. 6s, due in '76 100¼	Tenn. 6s, new bonds 44¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77 100½	Tenn. 6s, new series 44¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78 100½	Texas 10s, of 1876 103
Mo. 6s, due in '79 101	Virginia 6s, old 37
Mo. 6s, due in '80 101	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 38
Fund. bs., due in '94-5. 102¾	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 38
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc. 102½	Va. 6s, Consol bonds. 75½
Asylum or U., due '92. 102½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 68½
Han. & St. J., due '76. 100¾	Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser. 45
Han. & St. J., due '86. 101½	Va. 6s, Def. bonds 9
Han. & St. J., due '87. 101½	Dist. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 71½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America 150	Hanover 80
American Exchange 115½	Imp. and Traders' 190
Butchers' and Dro's 125	Merchants' 118
Central National 100	Nassau 103
Chatham 136	Ninth National 80
City 300	North America 98
Corn Exchange 133	Oriental 107
First National 200	Park 125
Fourth National 88	Phenix 94¼
Fulton 152	Republic 85
Gallatin National 129	Shoe and Leather 150
German American 79	St. Nicholas 99¼
Gold Exchange 120	State of New-York 105½
Grocers' 94	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	103⅛
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	139	140
Pennsylvania Railroad	*54¾	54⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52	52⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅛	63⅞
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	45⅜	46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104½	104¾

*Ex dividend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

COFFEE—Rio has been dull and lower here. At Baltimore sales were made of 2,000 bags by the Yamoydem, 4,441 bags by the Bernard, and 4,000 bags by the Saricaker B., on private terms.... Other kinds inactive and weak, as to price. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 23c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at a reduction of 1-16c. ℘ ℔.... Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c. ℘ ℔.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 915 bales, (of which 620 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 615 bales to shippers, and 300 bales to spinners.... There has been a fair inquiry noted for forward delivery, but at lower rates.... Sales have been reported since our last of 21,600 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on Saturday evening, and 17,800 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; March, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; April, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; May, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; June, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; July, 13 29-32c.; August, 14c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ℘ ℔., closing quiet and steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,807 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 19,779 bales, against 27,577 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 38,553 bales, against 43,589 bales same time last week.... The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,102,555 bales, against 2,666,50[illegible] bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 4,083 bales; to the Continent, 4,612 bales; stock in New-York, 150,223 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 934,491 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and generally quoted a shade firmer. The offerings have been on a reduced scale, especially of desirable lines of shipping Extras.... Sales have been reported since our last of 14,150 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 20, chiefly at $4 75@$5 75; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$4 10, mainly at $3 50@$3 80; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 25@5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6 05; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 25, from dock and delivered; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25, for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7, chiefly at $6 35@$6 85, and patent at $7@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$6 90 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Milwaukee and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been in moderate request generally on the basis of previous quotations, with the bulk of the dealings in small job lots.... Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 70 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 75@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and Family Extras.... Rye Flour has been in pretty fair request on rather steadier prices for favorite brands.... We quote at from $4@$5 05 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been quiet but steady.... We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 45@$3 55 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered.... Sales have been reported equal to 650 bbls., of which were 300 bbls. Brandywine within the range.... Corn-meal, in bags, has been inactive within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, ℘ 100 ℔.... Buckwheat Flour has been in limited demand since our last, within the range of $1 75@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ℘ 100 ℔., the latter an extreme.... Oat-meal has been quite dull, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, opening stronger; in most instances quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher; but the market closed weaker and irregular under more urgent offerings. The export demand was largely for low grades, which were relatively the strongest. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, which closed late on Saturday evening at $1 25, in store and afloat, as the basis of actual sales, (one boat-load each in store and afloat,) was not sought after to any considerable extent, and was quoted at the close as available at $1 23 in store, without leading to actual dealings on Change. Winter Wheat quiet and somewhat unsettled. Best samples, especially of Red and Amber, held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels at $1 35 for fair No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 25 (late on Saturday) for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 10@$1 12 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, with the latest sale at $1 10, afloat; $1 02@$1 06 for rejected Spring, nearly all at $1 06, in store; $1 09@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, car lots; and $1 05 for "no grade" Red Western.... Corn has been quoted again about ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on a restricted offering, and very good demand, partly for shipment.... Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels for early delivery, at 63⅞c.@64c., chiefly at 64c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@64¾c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 57½c.@58½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 58½c.@64c. for new Yellow Western, the inside price for very damp; 62½c.@63c., (in part,) for new White Western.... A fairly active inquiry prevails for forward delivery at a further improvement in prices, closing firmly.... Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, (part last half of the month,) at 64c.@64¼c., with buyer February quoted at 64½c. bid, and seller March at 64½c. bid.... Rye has been inactive and somewhat nominal in price, with State quoted nominal at 90c.@92½c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c.; and Western 86c.@88c.... Barley has been quiet, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 6,000 bushels State, chiefly No. 2 two-rowed at 85c., and 1,600 bushels four-rowed do. at 98c. ℘ bushel.... Barley Malt has been in very slack request within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do., do.... Canada Peas inactive, with prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02@$1 03.... Buckwheat dull and again quoted weak; prime State nominally 58c.@60c.... Oats have been in less demand; quoted easier in price, though on actual dealings not altered materially as to values on other than car lots. Sales have been reported since our last of only 32,500 bushels at 47c. for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (one car-load;) 47½c.@48½c. for fair to good Mixed Western; 48½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 48½c. for New-York No. 2, and 50c. for fair White State.... Feed has been in quite limited request at about previous figures.... We quote within the range of $16 50@$21 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 ℔. stock ℘ ton.... The inquiry for Bale Hay has been less satisfactory, and prices have shown less firmness, with shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ℘ 100 ℔. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c.... Rye Straw has been in very moderate request, within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ℘ 100 ℔.... The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 5,369,611 bushels Wheat, 566,831 bushels Corn, 89,857 bushels Rye, 465,265 bushels Barley, 352,737 bushels Malt, 922,536 bushels Oats, and 4,196 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,770,533 bushels, as against 7,760,936 bushels last Monday, and 6,040,101 bushels Feb. 8, 1875.

MOLASSES—Business in this line has been exclusively in a jobbing way and to meet urgent wants. Prices have favored purchasers in most instances.... Only the better qualities of New-Orleans have been in much demand, and prices of prime to fancy have been quoted stronger, on light offerings; poorer grades plenty and difficult to market.... We quote within the range of 45c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@63c. for fancy. Sales reported of 280 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 52½c.@60c. for very good to choice.... Foreign product has been slow of sale, even in lots, including English Islands, sold at 35c.@38c., and of Porto Rico at 40c.@48c. ℘ gallon.... Syrups continue in fair request within the range of 37c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@42½c. for Molasses.... Sugar-house Molasses continues inactive here within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light request; quoted at 8⅝c., in bulk, and at 11⅞c. in shipping order for early delivery, showing less firmness.... Refined, for early delivery, inactive; quoted at the close at 14¾c.... Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c.... Naphtha, 9½c.@10c.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅛c.... At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots of New Western Mess at $20 50@$21 75.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $20@$20 50; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16@$16 50 ℘ bbl.... And for forward delivery of Western Mess a light trade has been reported, at lower figures, with February options quoted at the close nominal; March $21 60@$21 70; April at $21 70@$21 75; May at $21 75@$21 90; June at $21 90@$22 25.... Sales since our last of 500 bbls., buyer May, at $22, and 750 bbls., seller June, at $22.... Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City quoted at 9⅝c.@10⅛c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10⅜c. ℘ ℔.... Western Hogs at $9 50@$9 75.... Cut-meats generally quoted strong in price, though not active. Pickled Bellies most wanted. Sales reported of 37,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.@12½c.; and 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¼c.@12⅞c.; also sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our range.... We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 ℔., at 12¼c.@12⅝c.... Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅛c.@8¾c. for prompt delivery.... Bacon has been held with firmness on very limited offerings, but has been inactive.... City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12c.; Western Long Clear, 11⅞c.@11⅞c.; do. Short Clear, 12⅜c.@12½c. Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¼c.... And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅞c.; Short Clear at 11⅛c.@11⅝c. and Short Rib at 11¼c.@11⅜c.... Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery, almost wholly for refining purposes, at a shade easier prices.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 360 tcs., prime at $12 81¼; 100 tcs. choice at 12⅞c., and 50 tcs. off grade at 12⅝c.... Business for forward delivery has been slow at easier figures.... Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 75@$12 80; March at $12 90 asked; April, $13 05@$13 07½; May, $13 15 asked; June, nominal.... Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 250 tcs. February, at $12 80; 500 tcs. March, at $12 90; 1,000 tcs., April, at $13 05@$13 07½.... City Steam and Kettle Lard has been quiet, since our last, with sales reported of only 80 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.... Refined Lard has been very quiet, and quoted for the Continent at 13½c., and for the West Indies at 12⅞c.; and for South America at 13½c.... Beef has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry.... We quote barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50@$16 for Packet, ℘ bbl.; sales 100 bbls.... And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50; sales 50 tcs.... Beef Hams have been inactive, but stiffly held at $24@$25 for prime to choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern.... Butter and Cheese, moderately sought after within the previous range.... Eggs, less active at about former figures.... Tallow, has been in fair request, with sales of 110,000 ℔. fair to prime at 9c.@9⅛c.... Stearine dull with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13½c., and City, 13¼c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been very moderately sought after at unchanged rates. Sales 450 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8⅝c., and 5,500 bags Pernambuco at 7¾c.... We quote fair refining Cuba, 7¾c.; good do., at 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6c.... Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, but at easier prices, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c., Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c., Cut Loaf at 11c., A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in more demand at about steady rates. Sales, 1,200 half-chests Green and 2,500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.... Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@85c.; Young Hyson common to choicest, 25c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 28c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 24c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull and down to $1 12½. Sales, 75 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Trade in this line has been less active. The demand for room has been less urgent, especially so from Grain shippers, checked, in this instance, to some extent, by the higher prices claimed for Wheat and Corn. The offerings of Provisions and Cotton, in the line of berth freights were fair, but the bids were not up to the views of shippers, and negotiations were making slow progress.... The chartering movement was limited. Grain tonnage was in request, in good part to arrive, at about late figures. Market otherwise comparatively dull.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels grain (prompt shipment) at 7½d. ℘ 60 ℔.; 450 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 32s. 6d.; 175 pkgs. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese on private terms, quoted at 35s. bid; 300 bbls. Apples, and 450 pkgs. Seed on private terms.... For London, by steam, 3,500 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ℘ 60 ℔.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, rumored at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 1,192 tons, with about 7,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; a Russian bark, 550 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,200 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 7½d.; another, 500 tons, (to arrive soon,) with about 3,200 quarters do., from do., at 7s. ℘ quarter; also, a British ship, 1,750 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms.... For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 576 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. Also, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ⅞c. ℘ ℔.... For a Spanish (Mediterranean) port direct, a Spanish brig, 180 tons, hence, with about 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on owner's account.... For Lisbon, a Russian bark, 590 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Oporto, a Russian bark, with about 19,000 bushels Grain, in shipper's bags, from Philadelphia, reported at 19c. ℘ bushel.... For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard, at 1.50 reich-marks, a decline.... For Demerara, an American schooner, 420 tons, with Ice and miscellaneous cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,350, gold.... For Philadelphia, three schooners, from Parker's Head, reported at $1.... For New-York, five schooners, from Parker's Head, reported at $1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

Trade in horned Cattle was slow on this forenoon. The herds to hand were coarse and not of sufficiently good quality to meet the general demand. The markets closed weak, with several car-loads unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., weights 5½ to 9½ cwt., with one Steer, weight 14 cwt., net. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights 5 to 8½ cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows of fair quality in fair demand at $55@$75 ℘ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals, 10c. ℘ ℔. Grass Calves slow at 4c.@4½c. ℘ ℔. Sheep slow, yet general sales were effected in full car-loads, prices 5⅛c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lambs scarce and in moderate demand at 7½c. ℘ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed and Western Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 168 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 47 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 57 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., with a fraction off the top Steers, weight 8 cwt. strong; 30 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ ℔., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 7½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 83 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. T. Gillis sold for Mack & Campbell 51 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for self, 67 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., weights 8 to 9 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for L. L. Crocker 145 Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℘ ℔.; general sales at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 91 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights 5½ to 14 cwt.; held on sale for A. N. Monroe 48 Illinois Steers. A. N. Monroe sold for self 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 24 choice Illinois Steers at 7c. ℘ ℔., gross weight, which was 1,520 ℔. ℘ head; held on sale 22 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 46 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weights 8½ to 9 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,900 ℔., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,280 ℔., at 5¾c. ℘ ℔.; 54 Ohio Sheep, weight 44,100 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 368 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,130 ℔., at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,355 ℔., at 6⅜c. ℘ ℔.; 153 State Sheep, weight 27,740 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 383 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,980 at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 213 Ohio Sheep, weight 30,520 ℔., at 6⅜c. ℘ ℔.; 157 Canada Sheep, weight 20,500 ℔., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 3 State Veals, weight 610 ℔., at 10c. ℘ ℔.; 44 Pennsylvania grass Calves, weight 12,550 ℔., at 4c. ℘ ℔.; 8 Pennsylvania grass Calves, weight 2,650 ℔., at 4¼c. ℘ ℔.; also sold for week ending Feb. 5, 1876, 6,372 Sheep and Lambs for $35,705, average ℘ head, $5 59; 101 Calves and Veals for $1,220, average ℘ head, $12.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,580 ℔., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,630 ℔., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 269 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,720 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 144 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,630 ℔., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 82 Lambs, weight 5,210 ℔., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Foster 50 Texas Steers at 9c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Dadisman & Co. 37 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 40 dry Cows at 7¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for P. P. Smith 53 Illinois Steers, from poor to good, from 9c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weights 5 to 8 cwt.; for J. W. Cloud 43 Ohio Steers, fair to good, from 10¾c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; for M. Jennings 59 Ohio Steers, from poor to good, from 9¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; Musser & Co. sold 84 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 83 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. strong; 34 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10⅜c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., with $1 off ℘ head on a few head. W. E. Dudley sold 96 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ ℔., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler & Co. 17 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Lawrence & Co. 17 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Hirsch & Co. 224 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; for Wright & Co. 64 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℘ ℔., weights 7 to 7½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Leland & Co. 90 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for J. F. Reynolds & Co. 55 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for Kerr & Co. 75 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 8¾c.@10c. ℘ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for Stacy & Shean 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 6½ cwt.; for L. Brown 17 coarse Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 405 Illinois Sheep, weight 35,540 ℔., at 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 511 Illinois Sheep, weight 44,580 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 181 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,950 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 181 Ohio sheep, weight 14,860 ℔., at 5⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 35 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,530 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; also sold for week ending Feb. 5, 1876, 7,308 Sheep, average price $6 02 ℘ head, range of prices 4⅞c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 192 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,620 ℔., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 150 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,440 ℔., at 5⅞c. ℘ ℔.; also, sold for week ending Feb. 5, 1876, 4,658 Sheep for $25,629 45, average ℘ head, $5 50.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 7, 1876: 2,516 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 365 Veals and Calves, 12,099 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 5, 1876: 4,762 Sheep and Lambs, 37 Cows, 12 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,156 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 2 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 5, 1876: 12,222 Hogs, 1,779 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,117 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 5, 1876: 6,419 head of horned Cattle, 37 Cows, 15,461 Sheep and Lambs, 9,439 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,855 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 5,509 Sheep and Lambs, 2,938 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Cattle—Butchers' quiet but steady; shipping easier; receipts, 2,500 head; sales, choice Steers at $5 10@$5 25; Cows at $3 62½; fair Steers at $4@$4 25; shipments, 1,290 head. Hogs dull and tending downward; few sales at 15c.@20c. lower; receipts, 15,000 head; sales of Light Bacon grades at $7 80@$7 85; shipping at $7 90@$8 10, the latter price for only one lot, bulk of sales being at $7 85; shipments, 1,140 head. Sheep—Demand active and prices firm; receipts, 15,000 head; sales of common at $4@$4 25; medium, $4 50@$4 87½; best, $5@$5 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Cattle—The market was dull this week, and prices favor buyers; 2,400 head arrived, and sold at 7c.@7¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 5½c.@6½c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5c. ℘ ℔., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were unchanged; 9,000 head sold at 5½c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmer; 3,000 head sold at $11@$12 ℘ 100 ℔., net.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull and lower to sell, nominally unchanged; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,930 bales; gross, 2,264 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,260 bales; coastwise, 734 bales; sales, 1,293 bales; stock, 87,192 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 9,083 bales; gross, 9,692 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,960 bales; to France, 2,944 bales; to the Continent, 4,790 bales; coastwise, 1,496 bales; sales, 13,500 bales; stock, 334,308 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 854 bales; exports coastwise, 731 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 59,283 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm; Western shipping Extras, $4@$4 50; good to fancy Family, $4 75@$5 50; fair to fancy Minnesota, $4 75@$6 25; Winter Extras, $4 25@$7 25. Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01½, spot and February; $1 00⅞, March, and $1 05½, May; No. 3 do., 82c.; Rejected, 67½c. Corn—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅝c.@40¾c., spot; 40⅜c., bid March; 45⅛c., bid May. Oats quiet but firm and a shade higher at 31c.@31¼c., spot; 31⅛c.@31⅝c., March. Barley dull and a shade lower; sales at 76c.@77c., spot; 69c., March. Rye nominally unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull and lower at $8 75@$8 85, closed at $8 75. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at $20 25@$20 27½ spot; $20 40@$20 42½, March; $20 70@$20 72½, April. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at $12 22½, spot; $12 32½@$12 35, March; $12 45, April. Bulk-meats—Buyers and sellers apart; shoulders, 8c. Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¼c. Whisky, $1 03. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 97,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 760 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 88,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 392 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firmer at $1 02, cash; $1 01⅞, February; $1 00⅞, March. Corn firmer at 40⅝c., cash; 40¾c., March. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork lower at $20 32½@$20 35, March; $20 65@$20 67½, April. Lard easier at $12 30, March; $12 42½, April.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street and Western Super, $3 50@$4 25; do. Extra, $4@$5; and Family, $5 25@$6 75; City Mills Super, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$6; do. Rio brands, $6 75; do. Family, $7 75. Wheat dull; Western nominal; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35@$1 37; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 25@$1 45. Corn firm; Southern White, 57c.@62c.; do. Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Western Mixed, 60¼c., spot; 60⅜c., March. Oats dull and heavy; Southern nominal; Western White, 46c.@47c.; do. Mixed, 45c. Rye dull and lower at 75c.@78c. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $18@$24. Provisions strong and buoyant with an upward tendency. Pork, $21 25@$21 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c., loose; Packed, 8⅜c.@11⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12⅜c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard quiet; Crude, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, 13⅝c. Butter steady; Western Extras, 24c.@26c.; do. firsts, 20c.@22c. Petroleum very strong; Crude, 8¾c.; Refined, 14½c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet but firm and advancing; sales at $1 12½.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Flour firmer; in good demand for medium Fall Extras at $4 50@$5 25. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52@$1 54, cash; $1 57½, April; No. 3 do., $1 37, cash. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 38¼c.@38⅜c., cash; 38⅝c.@38⅞c., February. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c.@35¼c.; 35¼c. bid, February. Barley—No transactions. Rye dull at 68c. Pork quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats easier, but not quotably lower; only a jobbing and order trade. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. and 12⅝c.@12½c. Green Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rough Sides, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.; Hams, 10⅝c.@11¼c. Lard dull; 12⅛c. asked, 12c. bid. Whisky steady, unchanged, at $1 06. Live Hogs steady, unchanged. Cattle quiet and weak; little doing; fair to prime native Steers, $4 25@$5; pony Steers, $3 25@$4 75; fair to choice do., $2 75@$4; feeders, $3 25@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 head of Hogs, 1,000 head of Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—Receipts—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. In store and afloat—Wheat, 1,351,869 bushels; Corn, 28,967 bushels; Oats, 88,011 bushels; Barley, 135,793 bushels; Rye, 23,091 bushels; Peas, 1,379 bushels; Malt, 43,172 bushels; total, 1,670,281 bushels. Flour in good demand, but unchanged. Wheat firm; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee on private terms; 1,200 bushels hard Milwaukee on private terms; 1,200 bushels White Michigan at $1 36. Corn in fair demand, but scarce; sales, 5 cars new at 50c.@51c., on the track; 10 cars new, to arrive, on private terms. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley firm; inquiry good; sales, 4,500 bushels Canada at 93c.@99c., on the track. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c.@13⅛c. Highwines nominal.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Flour steady and firm; Family, $5 10@$5 25. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 30@$1 35. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 40c.@43½c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; sales at 38c.@44c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer, held higher; $21 50 bid. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, $12 25@$12 30; Kettle, $13@$13 25. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 06. Butter—Demand fair and market firm; choice Western Reserve, 27c.@28c. Hogs active and higher; common to good Light, $7 75@$7 90; fair to good Packing, $7 85@$8; receipts, 1,398 head; shipments, 400 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09½; Hard, do., $1 17½; No. 2 do., $1 01⅞; March, $1 02⅞; April, $1 03⅝; No. 3 do., 88½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 45c. Oats a shade firmer; better demand; No. 2, 31⅝c. Barley easier and less active; No. 2 Spring, March, 93¼c.; No. 3 do., 52c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, 68c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, 20c.@25c. cash and February. Prime Lard, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Sweet pickled Hams nominally 11¼c.@12¼c. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs, active but lower, at $8 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—No movement in Wheat. Rye steady, with moderate milling demand for State, at 84c.@85c. on the track and in elevator; sales, 500 bushels. Corn dull. Barley very quiet. Malt quiet. Oats very dull at 40c.@50c. for the entire range.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¼ ℘ cent. Consols, 94 5-16 for money and 94 7-16 for the account. United States Bonds, new fives, 106. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3½ ℘ cent., which is ½ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—United States Bonds, new fives, 101⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 32½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 17,400 bales, of which 7,300 bales were American. Futures to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper, and weak. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6½d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 9-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅜d.; do., April and May delivery, at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 5-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Provisions—Pork, 81s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 52s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6½d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 5-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Feb. 7—5:30 P. M.—Common Resin, 4s. 9d. Tallow active at 46s. 6d.@47s. ℘ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money and 94 9-16 for the account.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £96@£97 ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum, 34f. for fine pale American.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Sealed proposals will be received until March 1, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st of January, 1877; the said proposals to be opened before and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Detailed schedules of the description, quantity and quality of the paper required, accompanied by samples and blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, can be obtained by addressing A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

The contracts will be entered into for such quantities of paper as may be needed during the year, and no more. The estimated quantities set forth in detail in the schedule comprise:

30,000 reams unsized and calendered printing-paper, 24x38.
15,000 reams calendered printing-paper, 24x38.
2,450 reams calendered printing-paper, different sizes.
11,000 reams sized and calendered printing-paper, different sizes.
2,500 reams map-paper, different sizes.
27,700 reams white writing-papers, different sizes and weights.
1,700 reams cover-paper, different sizes and weights.
400 reams manila paper, different sizes.
75,000 sheets imitation parchment, different sizes.
60,000 sheets bank-note paper.
8,900 reams colored writing paper, different sizes and weights.
2,900 reams engine-sized paper, for Post Office blanks, different sizes.
1,300 reams sized and calendered tinted printing paper, different sizes.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION—Testimonial to C. S. Grafulla.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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A Congressional committee is now to inquire into the transactions which have connected Minister SCHENCK'S name so unfortunately with the Emma Mine. The State Department is understood to have correspondence in its possession which proves that beyond allowing his name to be used as a Director, Gen. SCHENCK is free from blame in these transactions—but public opinion is undoubtedly setting strongly against Gen. SCHENCK, and it is universally admitted that he ought never to have allowed his office to be compromised by the attempt to foist worthless shares on a foreign market. He may not have known them to be worthless, but he ought not to have bartered his name and influence away under any circumstances. Unless an official investigation can place the matter in a very different light from that in which it stands now, it would be better for Gen. SCHENCK to anticipate its decision by resigning his post, and returning home to defend his reputation.

Mr. JOHN JAY has written several letters to the *Herald* in reference to the approaching Exhibition at Philadelphia. That is to say, the Centennial is nominally the subject of the letters, but Mr. JAY travels very much further afield, and in a long letter published yesterday, he gives a pungent review of the scandals connected with the American Department at the Vienna Exposition, at the time Gen. VAN BUREN had charge of it. This review seems—if we may judge from several angry letters already forwarded to us on the subject—to have given no little offense to VAN BUREN'S friends, but probably that will not surprise or disconcert Mr. JAY. So far, his letter is intelligible enough, but when Mr. JAY goes on to recommend that all the crowned heads of Europe should be solemnly invited to the Philadelphia Exhibition, we can hardly believe that he is in earnest. There must be some satire intended in the passage which suggests that "our foreign guests might forget, amid the American scenes to which they would be introduced, the game of plunder" which went on "under the flag of the American Commission to Vienna." This disillusion could scarcely be hoped for in the days of Pacific Mail investigations and whisky-fraud trials. Mr. JAY'S recommendations for the treatment of the "crowned heads"—four or five private houses being taken for them, all communicating with each other, through which the Emperors and Kings might wander, with or without their crowns on, and join in a quiet game at poker—these recommendations, we say, can never have been offered seriously. We are half inclined to suspect that they are only intended as a thin cover for the real purpose of Mr. JAY'S letter, which is to rub a little brine into the State Department and the Administration for appointing Gen. VAN BUREN to an official position after the Vienna scandals.

The treatment to which Mr. JAY proposes to subject his inoffensive royal party proves that he must be joking. They are to be taken to the White House to dinner, and then dragged off on excursions to various places of interest—especially to the Patent Office. A cook is to be provided for their use, and a "perfect manager," and it is quite clear that so many Kings and Emperors brought together under one roof would need some one to manage them. There must be a couple of four-in-hands always in readiness for them, and when their visits to the Patent Office have given them a good appetite, they are to be regaled with "novelties in the way of oysters, terrapin, fish, game, and fruit to which they had been strangers." Do these wretched Kings never see fruit or fish or game in their own benighted lands? They are to be whisked off to the Adirondacks, Niagara, Chicago, and the Rocky Mountains, "with perhaps a buffalo hunt on the Plains, a talk with the Indians, and a passing call at Salt Lake City." The whole thing is to cost, say, a million of dollars. Now, if all this is meant seriously, we hardly know what to say to Mr. JAY; but unless he makes a formal affidavit to the contrary, we shall persist in believing that he is only carrying on a rather elaborate jest. His plan of adding glory to the Centennial beats even Mr. JOHN BIGELOW'S, which has hitherto been justly regarded as the most crazy scheme ever submitted to an intelligent people.

Some forty thousand dollars have already been subscribed by the members of the Seventh Regiment toward the construction fund of their new armory. This is a very large amount, considering the hard times, and the personal sacrifices which its active members are required to make continuously, to secure the efficiency of the regiment. The veterans and exempt members of the regiment number about two thousand; and as many of them are men of wealth, while all are equally interested with the active members in the property of the regiment, their subscriptions ought at least to double the "regimental subscription." Banks, insurance and trust companies, and other wealthy citizens and business men generally, will probably be found ready to swell the subscription list. Without reflecting on the efficiency of other regiments, the fact will be generally conceded that in times of local disturbance, it is the Seventh Regiment which is first thought of to protect property and preserve the public peace.

It certainly does seem too bad that the Recorder should be obliged to complain year after year of the utter lack of decent accommodation for Grand Juries in his court. Even the ordinary business of the court, important as it is, has to be carried on in a dirty hole, where Judge, juries, and witnesses are half killed by poisoned air, and where the public are jammed together worse than they are in a street-car on a wet night. Is it nobody's business to attend to this very pressing grievance?

Mexico is once more seriously threatened by a revolution. The Presidential election occurs next Winter, and the present incumbent, LERDO DE TEJADA, is a candidate for re-election. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who, as Chief Justice or President of the Supreme Court, was really Vice President of the Republic, has entered the field against LERDO. It is significantly remarked that the whereabouts of DIAZ are unknown, but that the election of LERDO "means war." Another malcontent is MARQUEZ, who, as one of the betrayers of MAXIMILIAN, has an unenviable reputation in Mexico. This man represents the Church party, who oppose LERDO'S Administration on account of the laws of his Administration which separate Church from State, make marriage a civil contract, and deprive religious institutions of the right to hold property. MARQUEZ proposes to lead a revolution against the new candidate provided his party show any force; and it is suggested that he may unite with the adherents of DIAZ, who have no special grievance except that their leader was defeated by LERDO in the Presidential canvass of 1872. Altogether, the political outlook in Mexico is somewhat stormy.

The Post Office Department has never had a more efficient and active officer than Mr. GEORGE S. BANGS, the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. In retiring from a position in which he has labored so faithfully, Mr. BANGS will carry with him the good wishes of thousands who only know him by name. The postal car system of the United States owes its origin to Col. ARMSTRONG. Mr. BANGS succeeded that able administrator, and developed the system which began under his predecessor, with a single postal-car line of 140 miles long, till it attained its present dimensions of a daily postal-car service over 40,000 miles of railroad, besides a service of 170,000 miles in route agent cars. In his farewell report to the Postmaster General, published in THE TIMES of yesterday, Mr. BANGS dwells with justifiable pride on his crowning achievement of the Fast Mail train between New-York and Chicago. He is unquestionably correct in his statement that "there is no mail train in the world equal to it," and he has successfully shown that its splendid results have been accomplished at a comparatively insignificant cost. It is to be hoped that the cheese-paring economy to which the Democratic House of Representatives has devoted itself will not be allowed to mar the work which Mr. BANGS has accomplished after years of patient and well-directed labor.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE NEXT SUMMER.

It is interesting to watch the present attitude of the two great parties of the country with reference to the financial question, which every business man knows is the most important that can enter into the next canvass. The Republicans are definitely committed to resumption of specie payments in 1879, and to the measures necessary to that end. This committal is not a formal one merely. It is embodied in the law of 1875, which the Republican Party placed on the statute book, and which it is bound to carry out in spirit as well as in letter. Every important platform of the past year has been constructed with reference to this law. The campaign in Ohio and Pennsylvania was made distinctly on that basis. And what is most important, the sentiment of the party, and of all portions of the people from which the party can hope to gather strength, is frankly in favor of the act. As Senator SHERMAN said in his speeches last Fall before the people of Ohio, that law contains the policy of the Republican Party in its simplest, completest, and most authoritative form.

The Democratic Party, on the other hand, is as distinctly committed to the repeal of the law of 1875. In every way in which the Republicans have sustained the principle and policy of the act, the Democrats have opposed them. They tried to prevent the passage of the act. They have been trying ever since to secure its repeal. They are hostile to it, some of them because it is a law for resumption of specie payments, and all of them because it is a Republican law. It is true that a portion of the Democrats affect to desire a stronger and more efficient law, but they know that they never can get one from their party majority in the House, and they know, too, that when it comes to a question of party policy, they will yield sooner than will the inflationists.

There is no reason to suppose that the positions of the two parties relative to this great question will radically change before the opening of the Presidential canvass in June. On the contrary, each is likely to be strengthened. The Republicans have steadily grown firmer in their advocacy of resumption since the passage of the act of 1875, and the Democrats have as steadily gone in the other direction. The passage of that act was a decisive point in the course of the Republicans. It marked the substantial union of the party in favor of distinct and practical measures toward resumption—measures that should have immediate effect, that should turn the current of commercial calculations in that direction, and that should put an end to the inflation heresy in the Republican Party. The same moment was scarcely less decisive for the Democrats. As soon as the Republicans had united in favor of resumption, a good many of the Democratic leaders, fancying that the time had come to divide the Republicans, began to try to establish inflation as the policy of their party. How well they succeeded in the important States where they made the attempt we all remember. This, at least, they did: they consolidated the Republicans, and gave to specie payments the prestige of a victorious Republican policy. We have to thank them for that.

But it would be a great error to suppose that they are ready to abandon inflation. On the contrary, they cannot do so if they would. The masses of their followers thoroughly believe in it, especially where the Democrats are strongest, and where its representatives in the national convention will have the greatest influence. The South will come up to that convention substantially a unit for paper money. The schemes which the Southern Democrats have brought forward so boldly, and which they are pressing so pertinaciously, depend on paper money. The Southern Pacific Railroad cannot be built on the Government guarantee, if the Government has made up its mind to devote all its energies to the supreme task of preparing to redeem its legal-tender notes. The refunding of the cotton tax, the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees—these projects, and the hundred others like them, which are being nursed at Washington, cannot be carried out by a Treasury that is being got ready for resumption. The Southern Democrats see this plainly enough, and it will not be an easy task to make them accept even a candidate who is non-committal on this subject, while a man like THURMAN or BAYARD would be hopelessly offensive to them. As for the West, though a portion of it is ready for resumption, in the States which the Democrats must carry in order to succeed in next Fall's elections the party is rampant in favor of paper money. Though prophecy is not a safe amusement with reference to politics, we think it may safely be assumed that the financial issue is likely to be the controlling one in the approaching canvass, and that on that issue the Republicans will sustain a return to sound currency, while the Democrats will oppose it.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

The trial of the civil suit for the recovery of six millions of dollars from WILLIAM M. TWEED has been opened at last. It is about six years since the greater part of the money was abstracted from the Treasury, it is over four years and a half since the system of plunder of which this formed a part was exposed by THE TIMES, and rather less than that interval has elapsed since suits were first brought in the name of the people of the State to recover the money, the right to which is at length being tried upon its merits. Though this claim finds its origin in the proceedings of the Board of Audit constituted under the County tax levy of 1870, the great stroke of plunder which it represents was only the natural result of the events of years marked by the growth of political degeneracy and official corruption. The robbery effected under the resolution of the Board of Audit of 1870 was the heritage of thirteen years of jobbery practiced by the elective Board of Supervisors of infamous memory. That, in its turn, could not have existed but for the degradation of public life, and the prostitution of official responsibility, which had been insidiously spreading for a long time prior to 1857.

The protracted and weary struggle for the millions of public money stolen by the members of the Ring has a very obvious lesson for the generation which has almost forgotten the methods by which TWEED and his associates rose from the lowest arena of ward politics to be the masters of this City, and the dictators of Democratic politics in this State. That lesson is the familiar one, to watch well the beginnings of evil. It was only by slow degrees that TWEED intrenched himself in a position from which he could issue his orders to Judges, legislators, and prosecuting officers, and from which it seemed, six years ago, that there was no power strong enough to dislodge him. His power for plunder was built up by successive legislative provisions, whose importance was only discovered after they had served the purposes of their authors. One of the earliest levers of fraud used by the Ring was the act of 1863, under which the Controller received the authority to satisfy judgments obtained against the City by the issue of short bonds. This opened the door for a mass of collusive suits, in which judgment was allowed to be taken by default or by reason of inadequate defense, on condition that certain officials should participate in the spoil. Then came the act of 1869, which extended the term of these bonds to twenty years, and thus allowed this branch of plunder to pass unnoticed by being added to the unreported aggregate of the permanent debt. Then followed the famous fourth section of the County Tax Levy of 1870, which constituted the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Supervisors a Board of Audit to dispose of the outstanding liabilities which the newly-abolished elective Supervisors had left behind them. The magnitude of the fraud which was then meditated was skillfully veiled under the provision that the amounts found due by this board were to be raised by the issue of revenue bonds payable from the taxation of the following year.

The beginning of 1871 was a critical period in the history of the Ring. The persistent attacks of THE TIMES had rendered its members uneasy and watchful. People were beginning to demand investigation into the acts of the men who set law at defiance by refusing to the tax-payers any trustworthy information as to how their money was being spent. It was necessary to make a great effort to prove what had been confidently asserted by people who ought to have known better, that New-York had the most economical system of government it had ever seen. Hence came the crowning swindle of the two per cent. tax levy, which gave the Ring absolute power to dispose of the proceeds of the year's taxes, but which disarmed suspicion by keeping the amount within a fixed limit. The six millions voted away by the Board of Audit was by law payable out of the taxation of 1871. But the addition to the year's expenditures of so monstrous a charge as that would have opened the eyes of the public to the real state of affairs. The County Consolidated Debt act was passed, to convert the revenue bonds issued for the benefit of the Board of Audit into bonds having fifty years to run, and so the six million robbery was covered up for a little longer.

THE TIMES exposures in July, 1871, let in light upon the accumulated mass of fraud of which that transaction only formed a small part. But they did not at once unloose the hold which TWEED possessed over the legal machinery by which the people could obtain redress. His impeachment was found to be as impossible as his prosecution in the local courts. A deputation from the Committee of Seventy accordingly went to Albany to see what Gov. HOFFMAN could do to remove the great scandal of allowing public officials convicted of the grossest frauds to defy legal prosecution. The fruit of that interview was the formation of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, headed by Mr. O'CONOR, and the opening of the civil suits against the Ring in the name of the people of the State. The varying fortunes of these suits from 1871 to 1875, as they dragged their slow length along from court to court, from Special to General Term, and from that to the Court of Appeals, are matters of recent history. At length, the right of the State to sue for the recovery of the money, while the County officials were able and professedly ready to take advantage of their right of action, was distinctly denied by the court of last resort. Legislation obtained last session invested the people of the State, acting through the Attorney General, with the powers which the Court of Appeals had denied them. And thus it has come about, that after being fought for some four years and a half on demurrers, appeals, and dilatory motions, the question of whether the people of New-York are entitled to recover six millions of dollars from WILLIAM M. TWEED is at length being tried on its merits before a jury of unusually high character and ability. Whatever decision may be reached in the present suit, it will, of course, be subject to successive appeals. But though the chance of recovering the money is a good deal less than it was four years ago, there is some satisfaction in thinking that we have reached the beginning of the end.

A NEW STATE IN EUROPE.

One of the favorite solutions of the "Eastern question," so far as Europe is concerned, is the formation of a South Sclavic State on the Lower Danube. The "South Sclavs" in Turkey and Austria number from ten to twelve millions, and of these not more than seven or eight hundred thousand are Mussulmans, and, perhaps, two and a half millions Roman Catholic. The great majority belong to the same Church, as well as race, and speak dialects of the same tongue. Even the Roman Catholics are heartily attached to the great Sclavonic family, and bitterly opposed to the Turks. The most uncertain element, however, of the future State are the Sclavonians who, for greed or safety, have become converted to Mohammedanism. This population is now often the most bitter against the Christians, and is no doubt harrasing the unfortunate Bosnians at this very time. But its attachment to the Government of the Porte is of a very feeble nature, and any great disaster to Turkey would carry it to the other side. It has become a fashion in the European journals to say that a future Sclavic State in that quarter of Europe would only repeat on a larger scale the confusion and barbarism of the insurgent districts, and that we might as well have perpetual anarchy under the rule of the Porte as under the rule of a Sclavonian Prince. But these critics choose to forget that the experiment has already been tried of a South Sclavic independent community. We mean the Principality of free Servia, with over a million of inhabitants.

The coat of arms of the Princes of this petty State is significant The motto, "Time and my Right;" the arms, a white cross on a red field: on the cross two dates, 1389, 1815, and between them a drawn sword. The two dates represent the centuries of struggle with the Turkish power, since the old Empire of Servia went down before the great Turkish invasion, and until the modern province was freed by heroic men after a desperate contest. For more than four hundred years, the hardy peasantry and their brave leaders have upheld the cross on bloody fields. Now the only independent relics of the ancient Sclavonic and Christian Empire are Montenegro and Free Servia. All travelers agree that there is more true progress and development of intelligence and substantial liberty in these two communities than anywhere in Eastern Europe, outside of Hungary. Yet Servia has advanced under the very guns of Turkish fortresses, and against all kinds of internal difficulties. The contrast of her territory with the Turkish is striking. If in fifty years there could be such progress where the whole tide of European civilization was turned away, what might be the advance if all these provinces were united and put in connection with Christian and civilized Europe?

Belgrade is the natural outlet for all the railroads in Hungary and Transylvania, and there would soon be a stream of commerce through it from Germany and Northern Europe to the Levant and Asia. The truth is that the Eastern provinces of Europe have never had a fair chance of development. Their history is one of arrested growth. Had the Turkish invasion been thrown back, they would have become equal in prosperity, and perhaps intelligence, to Bohemia or Saxony. They contain great resources, and lie upon the main routes of commerce. Absolutely the same race inhabits Free Servia, Old Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. It would not be a great stretch of power or statesmanship to reunite these populations under the only successful small Sclavonic State. With them would be naturally allied the Croat-Serbs and the Bulgarians. Leaving out of view the South-Sclavs under Austria, there would still be a population of some nine millions, who are united in race, and whose interests would be to act together.

Such a State would be a perpetual barrier to Turkey, indeed might eventually control Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora. But its formation would meet with two great obstacles: the opposition of Russia, which represents the North Sclavs, and the opposition of Austria, which would dread its influence on the Croats and Slovenes of Hungary and the frontier, and which also covets an outlet by the Danube. It is these manifold interests which make the final settlement of the Eastern question so difficult, if not impossible.

THE EARLY AMERICAN GIANT.

The conduct of the prehistoric races of this continent, in omitting to leave any record which could establish their origin and customs, was extremely thoughtless. They managed such things vastly better in Europe. When the cave-dwellers grew tired of their subterranean existence and decided to die, they had some consideration for those who were to come after them. They selected specimens of the bones of all the animals of the period, and drew portraits of themselves on the handles of their tooth-brushes, and then laid down to die surrounded by these mute witnesses of their fondness for art and animals. Thus, when the British explorer finds a cave-dweller's skeleton, with its accompanying cabinet of curiosities, he is at once enabled to assert that the cave-dwellers were contemporary with bears and tooth-brushes, and has the great satisfaction of knowing that as soon as he can discover the date at which the cave-bear flourished in the British Islands, he will know the date at which the cave-dweller lived. In North America, on the contrary, the earliest residents were sublimely selfish, and cared nothing whatever for the archæological feelings of subsequent generations. When a mound-builder died, he neither collected any extraneous bones, nor took the slightest care of his own. Had he requested his surviving friends to look upon his corpse in the light of an antiquarian corner-stone, and to bury with it a box containing the newspapers and coins of the period, there would be some pleasure in digging him up. Or if he had simply directed that his name and destination should be inexpensively stenciled on one of his largest bones, he could have saved us a great deal of unprofitable discussion as to his real character. But he did nothing of the sort; and in consequence, when we now find his skeleton, it is useless even to the Coroner, and is entirely indistinguishable from the ordinary Indian skeleton.

The public will be unpleasantly reminded of this callous indifference to the future on the part of prehistoric Americans by the recent discovery of three unusually fine skeletons in Kentucky. A Louisville paper asserts that two men lately undertook to explore a cave which they accidentally discovered not far from that city. The entrance to the cave was small, but the explorers soon found themselves in a magnificent apartment, richly furnished with the most expensive and fashionable stalactites. In a corner of this hall stood a large stone family vault, which the two men promptly pried open. In it were found three skeletons, each nearly nine feet in height. The skeletons appear to have somewhat frightened the young men, for, on seeing so extensive a collection of bones, they immediately dropped their torch, and subsequently wandered in darkness for thirty-six hours before they found their way back to daylight and soda-water.

Now, it is evident that these gigantic skeletons belonged to men very different from the men of the present day. A skeleton eight feet and ten inches in height would measure fully nine feet when dressed in even a thin suit of flesh. The tallest nine-foot giant of a traveling circus is rarely more than six feet four inches high in private life and without his boots, and even giants of this quality are scarce and dear. The three genuine nine-foot men of Kentucky must have belonged to a race that is now entirely extinct, and hence it would be a matter of very great interest if we could learn who and what they were.

It would be difficult to excuse the indifference of these giants to our rational curiosity. They could afford to be buried in a gorgeous family vault, and hence could have easily afforded to decorate the vault with a plain and inexpensive door-plate. They could afford to pay the cost of having their heavy bodies carried a long distance into the cave before they were deposited in the vault, and it is reasonably certain that they did not obtain possession of so eligible a burial-place without paying a large price to the local cemetery company. And yet they did not take the trouble to furnish us with the slightest clue to their identity. Not only did they omit to put a door-plate on their vault, but they failed to deposit a visiting card, or a worthless certificate of petroleum stock, or anything whatever bearing the name of either of them, in the tomb. Not so much as a boot or a paper collar, a gilt sleeve-button or a cheap jack-knife, was buried with them. When we contrast this selfish parsimony with the generous forethought of the cave-dweller who died with a bear's skull in one hand, a rhinoceros' horn in the other, and with his pockets stuffed full of engraved tooth-brush handles, merely in order to please remote posterity, we can only blush for the selfish want of public spirit of the early American giant.

Of course, the tale of the two young Kentuckian explorers needs confirmation. They may have made their alleged discovery while in an advanced state of hot whisky, or they may have manufactured their skeletons before finding them, with the view of adding to the attractions of the Centennial Exhibition. Whole panoramas of eccentric skeletons have frequently been seen in Kentucky and elsewhere, by men who have looked too frequently upon the whisky when it is hot and flavored with sugar and lemon-peel; and the story of the Cardiff Giant reminds us that the manufacture of prehistoric men has already been attempted. Still, even if the Early American Giant proves to be fact, we have no reason to hope that we shall ever find out what manner of man he was. It is only too evident that he was as inconsiderate as the Early American Cucumber, which insists upon running over all contiguous vegetable beds, without depositing sufficient cucumbers to atone for its trespass. He died and left no sign, and he deserves our hearty condemnation for his selfish carelessness.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Brougham's play called "John Garth" was reproduced at Wallack's, yesterday evening, to the expressed gratification of a large audience. The strongly marked traits of the chief personage, the highly dramatic nature of the principal incidents, and the unquestionable skill with which the story is unfolded, counteract the evil effect that would else be produced by the unbroken gloom which pervades the piece, and hold attention to the final scene. The character of *John Garth* is the alpha and the omega of the work, the five acts of which depict the trials and the triumph of a man whom a wild life, sterling worth, and satanic pride surround with a romantic halo whereof the impressiveness is undeniable. Mr. Wallack fills this rôle, upon which we shall not dwell at great length, because the subject has been discussed already in these columns, with exceeding variety, brilliancy, and power. His *John Garth* is rough without being coarse, harsh without being brutal, vigorous without being melodramatic. Were the outbursts of tenderness a little more genuine—or, rather, were they as spontaneous and unartificial as the actor's expression of passion, sarcasm, and hatred—the personation would be a perfect one. As it is, it leaves scarcely anything to be desired, and, at some points, its sway over the spectator is shown with uncommon clearness. Thus it was last night, and, at the termination of the fourth act, the curtain had to be raised twice, and Mr. Wallack had to reappear before the footlights afterward, into the bargain. It is not too much to say, viewing the importance given the central figure by the dramatist and the special prominence conferred upon it in this case, that the piece owes its attractiveness and eloquence solely to Mr. Wallack. This opinion always prevailed to a considerable extent, but it must have been unanimous yesterday, for, aside from the part of *Gregory Derham*, which Mr. Gilbert assumes with his wonted felicity, the representation is not quite on a plane with its predecessors. Mr. A. Fitzgerald, who personated *Paolo Barretti*, although appropriately demoniac in act the fourth, could hardly be expected to efface the recollection of Mr. Fisher, whose sketch of the half insane criminal was full of quaint color, and the ladies—Miss Ada Dyas being *Hester* and Miss Nina Varian *Minnie*—are decidedly feeble. The play is exquisitely set, the landscapes and "interiors" putting nature and art to the blush by their beauty, and completeness and correctness of detail.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The management of the Olympic Theatre presented their patrons last evening with the usual comprehensive programme, including almost every description of performance comprised under the general head of "variety." The Carlo Brothers went through their feat termed "the Triple Parterre," with commendable success. Mr. D. L. Morris' Dutch eccentricities provoked general laughter, and Miss Adah Richmond's dashing appearance and graceful rendering of her popular "character songs" were greeted with hearty plaudits. "The Boneless Wonder," Yuma Diva, and the "Chinese Marvel," Ling Look, supplied a curious interlude of contortion and jugglery, while the young riders, Leotard, Harry and Ducrow, with their ponies, were the centre of attraction for the young folks. The entertainment concluded with the Ethiopian musical sketch entitled "Old Times South," with Mr. John Hart in the principal rôle. Among the melodies sung with considerable effect was Stephen C. Foster's "Massa's in the cold, cold ground."

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

The entertainment at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, last evening, was supplied by the "California Minstrels," a new organization, comprising several minstrel performers well known to the patrons of the late Dan Bryant's troupe. Mr. Johnny Allen, Little Mac, Wm. H. Brockway, and other favorite artists appeared in their various specialties, including songs, clog-dances, comic interludes, &c., all of which were received with abundant applause by a large audience. Among the more successful acts were the "Plantation Sketches" of Messrs. Sandford and Wilson, the "Essence of Old Virginia" by Little Mac, and the sketch "Leave It All to Me" by Messrs. Moran, Brockway, and Sandford. In the concluding piece, called "Schneider," Johnny Allen and Little Mac kept the spectators in continuous merriment.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The play of "Jane Eyre" was produced at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening for the first time under the rule of the present management. The piece had a successful run at the Union Square Theatre during the season of 1874-5, and an effort has now been made to secure, as far as possible, the same cast of characters. Miss Charlotte Thompson assumed yesterday the titular rôle, and proved that she had lost none of the fervor with which she formerly delineated the personage of the orphan girl. Mr. Frederic Robinson portrayed the impetuous but kind-hearted *Lord Rochester*, and performed his part in the affecting betrothal scene which terminates the last act with greater care than formerly. Little Laura Thorpe, as the artless *Adele*, was becomingly childlike and graceful, and Miss Ida Vernon as *Mrs. Sarah Reed*, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins as *Mrs. Fairfax*, were not wanting in their respective duties, while Mr. Claude Burroughs and Mr. H. W. Montgomery as the foppish *Frederick Lynn* and the "always snubbed" *Jacob Buttercup*, caused considerable mirth. Judging from the success attending the first representation, the piece will have a longer run than was anticipated.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The managers of the Eagle began the week, last evening, with a very ample change of programme, and with one piece not new to the patrons of the house, but at least conspicuously welcome. This was the burlesque, "Did She Go, or Was She Led Astray," a very bright travesty of the popular play, "Led Astray," so intimately associated with the brilliant successes of the Union Square Theatre. The burlesque is presented with a capital setting, and with some excellent performers in the principal rôles, these including Mr. George K. Fortescue, Mr. G. McDermott, Mr. John Wild, and Miss Florence Newman. Mr. Wild also figured prominently in the general variety performance. He had a congenial part in the opening sketch, "Stratagem," and was again prominent in "Crooked Whisky," a very lively conceit. Dave Reed was also noticeable in this sketch, and his song and dance entertainment was well flavored with fun. Miss Louisa Franklin sang some ballads very prettily, and then the Freeman Sisters furnished a new musical sketch which they call "Ireland and America." It was a very inane affair, but the sisters did much better in another sketch which came before the audience in a purely supplementary and unpretentious guise. "The Dancing Four," which means Messrs. Wild, Kernell, Tooley, and Bradley, diffused much mirth, and Mr. Kernell also merits a good deal of credit for his entertainment coming under the description, "Irish Songs and Sayings." The programme was further benefited by the duets of Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, and by the exceptional skill of Mr. W. Sawyer, who so manipulates a number of glass vessels as to draw from them the sweetest music. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is in preparation at the Eagle, and will be presented there next Monday evening.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Keokuk (Iowa) *Gate City* reports that ex-Senator Harlan has been offered the mission to England.

Hon. John B. Hawley, of Illinois, says that he does not desire the Republican nomination for Governor of the State.

Ex-Attorney General Amos T. Akerman spoke for two and a half hours in Atlanta, Ga., Friday night against a constitutional convention.

Mr. George A. Shaw emphatically denies the accusation of having received money from W. W. Brock, either for his vote or his influence as a member of the City Council of Boston last year.

The Boston *Globe* and the *Advertiser* agree in the opinion that the witnesses brought by the Democratic contestant of Congressman Fort, in the Third District of Massachusetts, are unworthy of belief.

Hon. Frederick Mott, President of the Des Moines University, and for four years Circuit Judge, is being pushed for Congress in Iowa. He marched with Sherman to the sea, and is a straight Republican.

Ex-Gov. Noyes believes that the Ohio delegation will go solid for Hayes in the Republican National Convention, and he thinks that State and Indiana will have great influence on the basis of their earlier elections.

The Evansville *Journal* expresses the opinion that the delegation in Congress from Indiana has not been improved by leaving out such men as Tyner, Wilson, Orth, and Coburn, and that it will be a good day for the State when they are returned.

Two Iowa papers say that their first choice for President would be Gen. John A. Logan, but as it is not likely the honor will be given to the West, they ask for William A. Wheeler, of this State, for the first place, and Congressman George W. McCrary, of Iowa, for the second.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* appeals to the President to pardon and discharge from prison the fifty-odd Southerners who "now languish in the dungeons of Albany, suffering unjust penalties created by unconstitutional laws." It says further that "these poor Kuklux prisoners are dying by slow torture, and while mercy pleads for it, justice demands their release and restoration to society and their families."

OBITUARY.

SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM.

The death of Rear Admiral Stringham, at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday morning, is announced. The Admiral had for a long time been suffering from a painful organic disease, which early in December prostrated him upon a bed from which he never more arose. Early in January his physicians pronounced his case improving, but he soon after experienced a relapse, which, after considerable suffering, terminated in his death. This distinguished naval officer was born in Middletown, Orange County, in this State, Nov. 7, 1798, and was consequently in his seventy-eighth year. He was appointed Midshipman June 19, 1810. Immediately upon graduating, Midshipman Stringham was ordered to the frigate President, commanded by Commodore John Rodgers, then lying in Hampton Roads. The first engagement in which the young officer participated was the fight between the President and an English corvette named the Little Belt. This was May 16, 1811. This engagement was one of the causes leading to the war of 1812. Early in 1814 Commodore Decatur was assigned to the command of the President, and young Stringham was transferred to the Guerriere, on board of which he served for one year. He was then ordered to the brig Spark, of the Algerine Squadron, and soon after his arrival on the Mediterranean coast he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Navy. After convoying two prizes into Algiers Lieut. Stringham was, with his vessel, ordered to join Commodore Bainbridge's squadron, with which he returned to his native land. In 1816 the Spark was ordered back to the Mediterranean and it was during the second cruise that Lieut. Stringham distinguished himself at Gibraltar by his heroic endeavor to rescue the crew of a French brig which had capsized. In 1817 he was transferred to the sloop of war Erie, and thence, in the Autumn of 1818, to the Peacock, which soon afterward returned to the United States. The latter part of the following year found him in the sloop of war Cyane, which convoyed the ship Elizabeth, the vessel that carried the first settlers to Liberia. While stationed off the Gallinas River, on the African coast, Lieut. Stringham captured two steamers, the Endymion, of Baltimore, and the Esperanza, a Spanish vessel. Obtaining the permission of his commander, he took one of these vessels and captured several other steamers. He was then made Prize Commander and brought his prizes to New-York, where they were condemned. In 1821 he was assigned to the Hornet. The vessel was ordered to the West Indies, where a notorious pirate was captured by it. Lieut. Stringham returned to New-York in 1822, and was ordered to the Cyane under Commodore Creighton. For the next four years he was engaged in fitting out vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In 1829, after a short service on the Peacock, he was appointed to the command of the Falmouth, which position he filled for a long time. March 3, 1831, he was commissioned as Commander. Five years of shore service followed, and he afterward commanded the sloop of war John Adams in the Mediterranean Squadron. In 1841 he was commissioned as Captain, and was assigned to the frigate Independence, but soon after returned to New-York and was placed on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In the Mexican War he commanded the ship of the line Ohio, and participated, among other events, in the bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa. The Ohio was the first American line-of-battle ship that ever entered the port of Havana. Capt. Stringham commanded the Norfolk Navy-yard in 1851, and in 1852 was assigned to the command of the Mediterranean Squadron. He remained abroad until 1856, when he was placed in command of the Navy-yard at Boston. In 1861, when the war with the South broke out, Commodore Stringham was appointed Flag Officer of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the Minnesota as his flag-ship. Flag Officer Stringham's squadron embraced within its limits the whole coast extending from the easternmost line of Virginia to Cape Florida, and with the small force the department was able to place at his disposal, he did all that could be done in effecting a blockade of the Southern ports. After some delay, an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where piratical depredations had become extremely annoying, was undertaken. Flag Officer Stringham commanded in person the naval forces, and Major Gen. Butler commanded the land forces, consisting of about eight hundred men, co-operating with the squadron. The expedition was entirely successful in the attack upon and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. The entire garrison, under command of Commodore Barron—for nearly fifty years an officer in the United States Navy—surrendered after sustaining great loss, while not a man was killed or wounded on the Union side. On Sept. 23, 1861, at his own request he was relieved from his command. July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as Rear Admiral. That same year he was President of the commission to locate a new navy-yard. He commanded the Boston Navy-yard from 1864 to 1866, and in May, 1869, he was made Post Admiral of New-York. In 1872 he was placed on the retired list, where he continued up to the time of his death. Admiral Stringham leaves a wife and two daughters.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company to-day the old Board of Directors was re-elected. It is composed as follows: William S. Slater, Earl P. Mason, Paul Whitin, Isaac Davis, Henry Chapin, Gideon L. Spencer, Elijah C. Stoddard, Lyman A. Cook, Estus Lamb, John C. Whitin, James Y. Smith, George A. Leete, Eben B. Phillips, John R. Balch, and Moses B. I. Goddard.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—The election of Directors of the several companies hereinafter named took place to-day as follows: Belvidere and Delaware—George B. Roberts, Josiah Bacon, Strickland Kneass, John M. Kennedy, A. J. Derbyshire, Charles Sitgreaves, Lewis Perrine, Charles Bartles; Ashbel Welsh was elected President. Mercer and Somerset—Thomas Hanlon, George B. Roberts, Thomas A. Scott, Strickland Kneass, Martin A. Howell, Augustus Vansant, Lewis Perrine, Benjamin Fish, Ashbel Welsh, A. L. Dennis; Ashbel Welsh was elected President. Flemington—Charles Bartles, W. R. Emery, Alexander Wurts, John C. Hopewell, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Fish, Thomas B. Fidler, Samuel Lilly, Ashbel Welsh; Ashbel Welsh was elected President. Hugh D. Ely was elected Secretary and Treasurer of each of these companies.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.—H. K. Davis, of Walton, a brakeman on the New-York Midland Railroad, was fatally injured by striking his head against the bridge near Westfield, this afternoon.

SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7.—Judge Rice, ex-Gov. Smith, ex-Congressman Buckley, Gen. Coon, and several other prominent Republicans of this State, including some colored men, left here this morning for Washington. They go for the purpose of representing their party before the Election Committee of the Senate, and to urge that Spencer be declared not entitled to the seat he now occupies. Mr. E. T. Morgan has been appointed by the Governor, under a joint resolution of the Legislature, to represent the State in the matter, and to proceed at once to Washington.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A BILL AMENDING THE BROOKLYN CHARTER—THE OPENING OF STREETS AND AVENUES IN NEW-YORK—OBJECTIONS TO THE SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—A great many seats were vacant this evening when the lower house was called to order, and but very little business was transacted. Mr. Halliday introduced a bill, similar to that presented by Mr. Schoonmaker in the Senate last week, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the State Prisons. The same gentleman introduced a resolution calling on the Legislative Committee appointed last Winter to investigate the canals to report within ten days. Mr. Peabody, of New-York, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Cities to consider the advisability of drafting a charter amendment bill giving the Mayor power to make appointments without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. The resolution introduced by Mr. Peabody last week, in relation to the gas companies, was referred to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Talmage, of Kings, introduced a charter amendment bill, amendatory to the four bills already introduced amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn. It prohibits the issue of bonds for local improvements. The commissions are reduced to single heads. The Presidents of the various commissions, the Corporation Counsel, Treasurer, and Register of Arrears of Taxes, shall be voted for at the next general election, and take office at the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. The compensation for these offices shall be the same as it was previous to June 28, 1873. The aggregate amount of the appropriation for salaries shall not exceed $300,000 annually. The President of the Board of City Works, the Auditor, and Controller are to constitute a board to open proposals for contracts, and to award them.

A bill will be introduced to-morrow, providing that for the purpose of acquiring title by the Mayor or Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to the lands lying within the lines of any unopened streets or avenues of the City, between Fifty-ninth street and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court of the First District, upon the petition of any interested person, to appoint three Commissioners, as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, whose duty it shall be to make a just award and assess the adjoining property. After completing the estimates, awards, &c., the Commissioners must, by three weeks' publication in the daily papers, give notice to parties interested in order that objections may be heard. The Commissioners must make their report in thirty days. All proceedings for opening streets and avenues within the district named in the bill, in which maps and surveys are not completed, are discontinued and shall be opened under this act.

The Senate was not in session more than twenty minutes this evening. Senator Booth presented a petition from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, against the passage of the bill which makes the trustees of savings banks personally liable for the debts of said banks. The petition sets forth that if the bill became law, it would result in the almost universal resignation of bank trustees and the withdrawal of a large number of deposits from these institutions. Senator Selkreg offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with a copy of the proposals issued on the 3d of January last for the Legislative printing; also, a detailed copy of the contract entered into or proposed to be entered into for such printing under such bids.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

THE CANAL AUDITOR—A RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO BE INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In the opinion of the best lawyers in the Legislature, the office of Canal Auditor of this State became vacant by the resignation of Francis S. Thayer. Pending the suspension of the official named, the Governor had power to appoint an acting Auditor; but when this suspension, by reason of Thayer's resignation, ceased to exist, the power of the Governor was at an end. Gov. Tilden tacitly acknowledged this by nominating to the Senate Mr. George W. Schuyler, whom he had appointed acting Auditor pending Mr. Thayer's suspension, to fill the position made vacant by that gentleman's resignation. This nomination was rejected, and still, by the advice and authority of the Governor, Mr. Schuyler continues to perform the duties of the position of Auditor. In view of these facts Senator Woodin will to-morrow introduce the following:

Whereas, The office of Auditor of the Canal Department became vacant by the resignation of Francis S. Thayer; and

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor has nominated to the Senate George W. Schuyler for the office thus made vacant, which nomination the Senate rejected; and

Whereas, The Senate is informed that, in disregard of this judgment and action of the Senate, the person thus rejected is assuming to act as Auditor; therefore, with a view to such action as will be necessary,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to inform this body whether it is his purpose to make any further nomination to the Senate for the office of Auditor of the Canal Department.

Senator Woodin will also introduce the following:

Whereas, Francis S. Thayer resigned the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, by reason whereof a vacancy in said office was created, and,

Whereas, No appointment of Auditor of said department has since been made, and said office remains vacant, therefore,

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby requested to inform this body whether, since the resignation of said Thayer, he has paid or authorized the payment of any drafts drawn since said resignation by any person assuming to act as Auditor; and, if so, the number and several amounts thereof, and to whom payable and to whom drawn.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

THE TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS — VIEWS OF MR. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

The opinion of Mr. George H. Andrews on local and State taxation will have the weight which comes of careful thought and painstaking examination of the subjects he writes upon. The letters of this gentleman on the exemption of church property, recently published in THE TIMES, attracted wide attention. The series of letters which he promises on the report of the State Assessors will doubtless be as extensively read. The first of these, which is subjoined, is in the nature of a preface to those which will follow. One point, however, he discusses at length, viz., the taxation of corporations, as recommended by the State Assessors, and presents some considerations on the matter which will command general attention.

LETTER I.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

These letters are addressed to you, Sir, as the official representative of the tax-payers of the City of New-York, and they will contain some facts which those tax-payers ought to know.

The annual report of the State Assessors, recently presented to the Legislature, deals at great length with the question of the just proportion of the State tax which should be borne by the tax-payers of this City, commenting in part upon the acts and statements of the Tax Commissioners, and in part upon the acts and statements of the special committee appointed by your Honor to appear before the Board of State Equalization last Autumn. The Tax Commissioners cannot as a board present the views of the special committee, nor can the special committee as a board present the views of the Tax Commissioners. Having been a member of both boards, it seems to devolve upon me as the only person so situated to make some statements and present some facts necessary to a full understanding of the intricate and important matters involved. This explanation appears necessary that I may not be thought obtrusive. These letters, therefore, will not in any sense partake of an official character, but be the expression of the views of a citizen and tax-payer, who has had some opportunities of acquiring information touching the topic in hand.

Controversy affords me no pleasure. Occasions sometimes arise, however, when the utterance of erroneous statements by high officials, with publicity acquired at the expense of the State, may imperatively demand refutation. Then silence is pusillanimous.

HALF-TRUTHS.

The report of the State Assessors is able and adroit in the presentation of half-truths. This is a tolerably safe and therefore favorite method of statement. The half-truth is a fact—so far as it goes; but when supplemented by the remaining and untold half, the character of the statement may be entirely changed. In such cases a mere denial does not suffice—indeed, is not practicable but the necessity is imposed of looking up the suppressed half, fitting it in place, and so presenting the whole truth in its natural relation and force. It is told of an eccentric preacher of the last generation that from the verse of Scripture, "Let him which is on the house-top not come down to take anything out of his house," he selected the words, "Top not come down," and from this half-truth preached a vigorous discourse upon the vanity of that day, which found expression in an arrangement of the hair known as a "top-knot." There is a good deal of this top-knot form of statement in the report, which it will be my disagreeable but necessary task to point out and supplement by the remaining, but untold, half of the truth.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

But first, as a more agreeable duty, I will commend the suggestion by the State Assessors that the law be so amended, "as to assess the railroads and other incorporations at the Controller's office." This plan would have great advantages. It would at least secure a uniform method of assessment. But it would utterly fail to produce satisfactory results, unless the law under which corporations are now assessable should be materially changed. Corporations under the present law are liable to be assessed upon the amount of the capital stock actually paid in or secured to be paid in, and upon the amount of surplus earnings, from which surplus earnings must be deducted ten per cent. of the capital, except in the case of "moneyed corporations," from the surplus of which ten per cent. of said surplus only is to be deducted. From the amount of the capital and surplus the law provides for deducting the amount paid for real estate by the corporation, the amount invested in the stocks of other corporations, the amount invested in United States securities, and the amount of investments in real and personal property outside the limits of the State.

Through these exceptions nearly all the capital of corporations now escapes taxation. Take the item of stocks of other corporations. Before the Committee of Ways and Means in 1874 I stated this as a possible case: Suppose parties wish to start a chisel and gouge company with a capital of $200,000. They could start a chisel company with a capital of $100,000 and a gouge company with a capital of $100,000. Each company could buy the stock of the other, and then the return of each for assessment would read:

Capital paid in	$100,000
Less amount invested in stock of other corporations	100,000
Assessable	Nothing

And thus the State be chiseled and gouged out of the whole tax.

Or the whole capital may be invested in United States securities, upon which the necessary funds may be borrowed for carrying on the business. Or, as in the case of most railroads, the whole captial may be invested in real estate.

The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called to this condition of things.

In 1871 the Tax Commissioners in their report said:

The evasions have always been numerous and ingenious, but the precipitation upon the country, and especially upon this financial centre, within a short time, of hundreds of millions of United States bonds bearing a high rate of interest and exempt from taxation—while during the same period local taxation was largely increased by the very causes which required the issue of the non-taxable bonds—at once provided the means and sharpened the wits of those who have an ingrained aversion to paying taxes. With the exception of the special act in reference to the taxation of banks in 1866, it is not a little singular that there has been no legislation to meet the changed condition and relation of things.

Again, in 1872 the report of the Tax Commissioners said:

The system has been so violently disturbed (by the issue of Government securities) that it has ceased to be a system, and become in practice effete. Instead of being a tax upon personal property, it has in effect become a tax upon ignorance and honesty. That is to say, its imposition—a word of very broad significance—is restricted to those who are not informed of the means of evasion, or, knowing the means, are restrained by a nice sense of honor from resorting to them.

In 1874, in a special report, the Tax Commissioners said:

It may well be doubted whether, under existing laws, crumbled as they have been by judicial interpretations, any individual or corporation—the stockholders of the banks excepted—need submit to the imposition of a tax upon personal property when there is a purpose to resort to any of the several methods of avoidance.

In 1874 I had the honor to submit to the Committee of Ways and Means the following recommendations in regard to the taxation of corporations:

First—To amend the law prescribing the method of assessing corporations, so that there should be deducted from the value of their stock the assessed value of the real estate owned by them, instead of deducting the cost of such real estate, as is the practice now. The intention of the Legislature to cause the "assessed value" to be deducted is clearly revealed in section 3, chapter 456, Laws of 1857. The Court of Appeals, however, in the case of the Citizens' Gas-Light Company vs. The Assessors of the City of Brooklyn, decided, substantially, that the Legislature had failed to express its purpose to repeal a former act.

Second—To assess all corporations upon the same principle and in the same manner as banks are now assessed under the provisions of chapter 761, Laws of 1866. The clumsy forms now in use to conform to the requirements of that act, which in 1873 caused 26,059 distinct assessments to be made against individual stockholders, should be superseded by a more simple method. By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of National Bank vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky, (9 Wallace, p. 353,) it was decided that shares might be assessed in bulk. Such a modification would effect a great saving of clerical labor.

Third—To assess certain corporate property now exempt, some of which the Legislature certainly designed and aimed to reach, but failed to give full effect to its purpose.

Fourth—To assess the shares of all corporations directly by the State, through some officer of the State, upon the actual value of such shares, after deducting therefrom the assessed value of the real estate owned by such corporations, and to tax such share at the uniform rate of two per cent. From the data to which I have had access I feel justified in estimating the amount of capital which could be at once made subject to assessment, without hardship or injustice to any interest whatever, at $350,000,000, which at two per cent., would yield a revenue of $7,000,000 for 1875. In a very short time—short I mean in the life of a State, say in two or three years—this tax would pay the entire sum needed annually for State purposes. Let it be understood that this does not propose in any way to disturb the present mode of assessing the real estate belonging to corporations, or of collecting the tax thereon.

These recommendations were made nearly two years ago. Careful investigation into the general subject, and especially an examination of the Pennsylvania system (under which that great State has prospered wonderfully,) to which I shall hereafter refer more fully, would induce me now to modify these suggestions somewhat as to detail—simplicity and efficiency being the objects desired.

With my present information I would recommend that all corporations in the State be assessed by the State Assessors; that certain of them be taxed upon their capital, as recommended in 1874; and that others, where the capital does not afford a proper measure of value, be taxed upon their gross receipts. This last method has many advantages, and I am inclined to think may be very widely applied, as it entirely avoids the difficult question as to the non-liability of capital to taxation by reason of investments in United States securities—the most available of the present means of evasion.

I propose the State Assessors as the taxing, or rather the assessing officers, because the State Controller should not be overloaded with duties; because questions would arise where the action of more than one mind and judgment would be desirable, and because I shall hereafter propose to relieve the State Assessors from other more difficult and disagreeable duties.

I heartily concur also in the declaration of those gentlemen that it is quite time that a "new departure" be made in matters of taxation. But whither and how? Those questions, I think, I have in part answered according to the best of my humble judgment. The remedy is in a new system, and no subject of greater importance now commends itself to the consideration of the Legislature.

It seems to be proper to say here that during the last four or five years the Tax Commissioners have attempted to hold for taxation many millions of corporate personal property, but their hold upon such property has been loosened by the highest courts, doubtless in strict compliance with the laws as they stand. The result has been an enormous loss to the City for State taxes paid upon assessments declared to be illegal, and for costs of litigation.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The signal officer at Kitty Hawk reports the following, dated Feb. 6: The quarter-board of a vessel, with the name "Woye" on it, and the figure-head of a vessel were picked up on the beach this morning. The pieces were very much battered, and evidently belonged to different vessels. This afternoon a large quantity of loose oats was washed ashore. It is thought that a collision occurred between two vessels near this coast last night.

The signal service observer at Cape Hatteras reports the following, dated Feb. 4: The schooner Clara Davidson, Garwood, Master, from South Mills, N. C., to Philadelphia, sunk at Hatteras Inlet on the night of the 3d inst. She is loaded with lumber. The disaster was occasioned by her springing a leak. She had a crew of seven; no passengers. All were saved. Assistance will be procured from Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Capt. Evans, of the bark Sam Shepard, which arrived at this port to-day from Cienfuegos, reports the most severe weather experienced on any voyage for the past sixteen years. On the first instant, at 8 P. M., in latitude 34° 15', longitude 76°, encountered a fearful gale from south-south-west, which lasted eight hours, during which the vessel was "smothered" in heavy seas, filling cabin, galley, and forecastle with water. The schooner Ralph Howes, Portland, for Baltimore, put in here to-day in distress.

ICE CUTTING.

Ice cutting was begun at Lake Mahopac yesterday morning. The ice was found to be thirteen inches thick, and it will be brought at once down the Harlem Railroad and stored in some ice-house near the City.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

THEIR FIRST MEETING IN NEW-YORK

THE HIPPODROME BUILDING CROWDED—AN OVERFLOW MEETING HELD—MR. MOODY MAKES TWO ADDRESSES—A LARGE NUMBER OF METROPOLITAN PREACHERS PRESENT.

At 7 o'clock last evening the sidewalks in Madison avenue, at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, were filled to overflowing with an earnest crowd awaiting the opening of the doors of the Hippodrome building. As far away as the Broadway side of Madison square, street boys and peddlers drove a thriving trade in books containing the songs and hymns used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and in pictures and a biography of the two preachers, which were sold for trifling sums. As the hour for opening the doors drew nigh the crowd increased, until at a little before 7:30 it was almost impossible to make one's way along the streets. At a side entrance in Twenty-seventh street some five hundred holders of complimentary and clergymen's tickets had been allowed to enter and pass on to the right-hand portion of the platform reserved for clergymen. This was soon filled, and about one hundred took front seats in the middle of the house. The choir meantime had been admitted on the south side of the building, and had filled its part of the platform. The large hall was well lighted, and those already present looked anxiously from their watches to the doors to see the rush which it was expected would quickly fill the hall. At 7:30 the doors were opened, and the crowd came in. The hundred or so of ushers, who were in waiting, each bearing a long rod, worked quickly and hard to guide the multitude to seats, and in some ten minutes the seats on the main floor were all filled. No one was allowed to stand in the aisles, and the most perfect order was preserved by the anxious seekers for good seats. At the door the rush still continued, with no evidence of a diminution of the numbers outside, but the crowd was a polite one, and the policemen and doorkeepers had no difficulty in keeping order. Until 7:55 the people came in, and then, the seats being all filled and the doors closed, the Police outside cleared away the crowds that still waited around in the vain hope of effecting an entrance.

On the platform were a number of well-known clergymen, among whom were Bishop Janes, Rev. Drs. William Adams, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Banvard, Armitage, Taylor, Corbitt, Marling, Hall, Ludlam, Hastings, Tucker, Vail, Mathews, Newell, H. B. Chapin, R. D. Hitchcock, George S. Chambers, D. W. McWilliams, Hoadley, McAllister, and Dowling. Mr. William E. Dodge occupied a prominent position, and Mr. L. V. Thatcher, of Boston, led the singing of the choir before Mr. Sankey arrived.

At 7:45, the house being nearly full, the choir, under direction of L. P. Thatcher, of Boston, sang a few hymns. Messrs. Moody and Sankey entered at a little after 8 o'clock, and quietly took their places, Mr. Sankey at his melodeon and Mr. Moody in the chair placed for him within his railing. Mr. Moody buried his face in his hands for a moment, and then suddenly rising, said: "Let us bow our heads in silent prayer, and ask a blessing on this special service. Let's all pray." Instantly there was a most wonderful silence. Seven thousand people were hushed so that a whisper would have disturbed the quiet. The silent prayer concluded, Mr. Moody said, "Let us rise and sing 'Jesus, lover of my soul.'" The entire congregation joined in the singing, under the lead of the choir. There was a magnetism that compelled everybody to sing, and the volume of the united voices was thrilling. Bishop Janes followed with an earnest prayer, beseeching for special blessings on the opening work, while Mr. Moody knelt, with his face upon the railing. Mr. Sankey then sang his favorite hym, "Hold the Fort," the audience rising and singing with him in the chorus. Mr. Sankey was apparently affected with hoarseness, and his voice, which is generally clear, was very husky on the high notes. The singing concluded, Mr. Moody read a part of the first chapter of First Corinthians, beginning at the seventeenth verse. Finishing the reading, he said, "I'm going to ask Mr. Sankey to sing the Nineteenth Hym, 'Sowing the Seed.'"

MR. MOODY'S ADDRESS.

After this Mr. Moody began his address, speaking as follows: "I want to call your attention to the twenty-seventh verse of that chapter I read, 'For God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty.' I want also to call your attention to the twenty-ninth verse, for if we are beginning a work here we won't succeed if we don't give God all the glory. I always dread to go among a new people. It always takes a week to get down to solid work. We want the power of the Holy Ghost here. Men say, "They've got a big hall and a splendid choir, and a lot of people; of course they ought to succeed in getting up a revival." I can tell you who will be disappointed in their expectations: Every man and every woman in New-York who don't get quickened himself. But I've never known a man who got quickened himself that didn't think the revival was a success. Our work here will be superficial and a counterfeit if we don't get quickened ourselves. But if we do get quickened ourselves we will be able to teach sinners the way to God, and not till then. There may be one converted here and there, but there will be no deep and lasting revival if we don't get quickened ourselves. Now, I've just come from Princeton. I think they've got a real Holy Ghost revival down there. But they didn't begin till one of the professors got up in meeting and asked his fellows to pray for him. If you want to introduce a man to another man you must be near him. So if we want to introduce sinners to God we must be with God ourselves. There is too much man worship. We must get rid of it. I am coming to the conclusion that we have too much of "I." We must get this "I" out of the way. And just here I want to say to the people of New-York, don't you buy anything on the streets. I am told that sixty-five men came from Philadelphia yesterday with photographs and hymn-books. Don't buy them. The photographs are not our photographs. They ain't any more like us than they are like you. I ain't had a photograph taken for eight years. If you buy of these people the sinners will say, "We don't want anything to do with those meetings. Those fellows are only speculators." Let's get rid of this man-worship. And now to get back to the text. What does it mean if not that we should give God all the glory. Just when we get ready to give God all the glory just then shall we have a revival. Now, you will find in all ages that God uses weak things. In the deluge he didn't call on a great nation. He just called on one man to build the ark. It was a weak thing, a contemptuous thing. But when the flood came it was worth all the rest of the world. When God wanted to bring the people of Israel out of Egypt. He said: "Moses, I want you to go down into Egypt." And when Pharaoh saw him—not an orator, or a man of splendid appearance, but a stuttering fellow, he laughed in his face and said, "Who is God, that I should fear him?" He found out who God was. One drop of God's strength is worth all man's strength put together. Look and see that giant coming out to defy the army of Israel. He came out eighty times, and he pointed his finger at the army of Israel, and the whole army was afraid of him. The trouble was, Saul and his army had put their eyes off from God. At last came a young stripling—come up to see how the boys were getting on, and to bring up a few things for the boys from home. We should have wanted a big giant to go out and fight Goliath, but that wasn't God's way. David takes this sling, and God aims it. Oh, my friends, we must look to God for strength. Samson had power enough with only a jawbone of an ass to slay the host of Philistines. Why? Because God helped him. Let me just impress upon you that what you need is weakness. There was crying in heaven once. John got there and found a book. It was sealed up, and he went round trying to get somebody worthy enough to open it. But he couldn't find anybody. So he went to crying. At length a stranger touched him on the shoulder, and says: "Don't cry, John; don't cry. There is one worthy to open the book." "Who is it?" cries John. "It is the lion," is the reply. John wheeled round to look at the lion and it was a lamb. God's lion is always a lamb. When we are out with God the devil puts a straw in front of us and we think it is a big mountain. But if we go along with God it is only a straw. If we go up in a balloon and look at a giant, he looks small; but if we look up from below it is mighty. We can all be giants if we will only receive the spirit of God and go out in His service. Look at that man Gideon. God wanted him to go out and meet the Philistines. God said, "Now, Gideon, that army of yours is too big. If you should beat the Philistines with it, your people would be too proud." At last God got the army down to 300 and sent them out with pitchers in their hands. "If I give them victory now," says God, "I'll get all the glory." Now, I have met lots of people who said, "New-York is a peculiar place; you can't get up a revival here." But if we have the spirit of God with us we can. If we don't have more than thirty here we can succeed if we are all quickened by God's spirit. In Philadelphia we had a big crowd at first, and the papers were all puffing us up. But there was no revival until the people began to feel that the work was God's own service. We don't want a crowd. If only God is with us that's all we want. We ain't so particular about reaching the ungodly in this work. We want to be quickened ourselves, and then I have no doubt we shall succeed. Let us say, "Oh, God, bless me; oh, God, quicken me." That was a pretty bold petition of Elisha's when he asked for a double portion of Elijah's spirit; but we must be as bold as Elisha. Oh, may Elijah's spirit rest upon us to-night! Let us go to our closets and pray that God's blessing will be upon us, and let us not forget to give all the glory to Jesus, and He will not forget to use us. Now, let us rise and sing the third hymn, "I need Thee every hour."

Mr. Moody then withdrew from the meeting to attend the overflow meeting, and Mr. William E. Dodge, taking charge, called upon Dr. William Adams to make the closing prayer.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

The smaller meeting-room in the eastern end of the building was nearly filled a short time after the opening of the doors. The platform in this room is smaller than the one in the other, and the choir are divided, the ladies sitting on the right of the speaker and the gentlemen on the left. The meeting in this room began shortly after 8 o'clock, and was led by Rev. Dr. Hall. After requesting the audience to spend a moment in silent prayer, Dr. Hall prayed that the series of meetings might be blessed, that the spirit of God might be present at all the meetings, and that not one should pass by without some soul finding light. After the hymn "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," Dr. Paxton prayed briefly, and Dr. Hall then announced that Mr. Moody would probably address this meeting after finishing in the other. The same gospel, he said, was in both rooms, and the same power of the Holy Ghost was ready to be exerted. Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., addressed the meeting first.

Dr. Tyng said that the one thought of these present should be of God's word. He would therefore read a portion of the first chapter of John. After reading he said that Christians ought to glad that this City is thoroughly moved, and that the people are apparently fully ready to find joy in the things which Christians have long known and felt. They should go on and do work in the confidence of the testimony given in the word of the living God, backed by the presence and power of the Holy Ghost. They should behold Jesus, believe in Jesus, and receive Jesus. After Dr. Tyng's address, which was brief, the congregation sang two stanzas of the hymn "I need Thee every hour."

Dr. Paxton said that all these instrumentalities that had been brought to bear for these meetings would be useless unless the spirit of the Lord worked there. While he was speaking, Mr. Moody came through from the larger room, and was greeted with a subdued round of applause. During a few moments delay, in which Mr. Moody rested, Dr. Hall spoke.

Mr. Moody said: I have already preached in the other room, and I cannot begin preaching twice in one evening; for, if I do, it will have to be kept up. We only expect to get acquainted with the people and make a start in the meetings to-night. I want to announce that a meeting will be held in this room at noon, each day of the week, beginning to-morrow. Mr. Sankey will sing the hymn, "Pass me not, oh gentle Saviour," and then we will close the meeting. If you believe a half of what Dr. Hall and these other gentlemen have told you, you will all be saved.

Mr. Sankey asked the congregation to excuse him from singing a solo, as he had caught a cold the night before in Princeton, and had already sung twice in the other room. He therefore asked them all to sing with him. The hymn announced was then sung, and Dr. Paxton pronounced the benediction.

A meeting was afterward held in one of the inquiry rooms for the organization of the force of Christian workers who are to assist at the morning meeting that it is expected will be held. No addresses were made, and by ten o'clock the great building was deserted.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION—THE APPROPRIATION EXHAUSTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following are the expenditures made by the Canal Investigating Commission, as shown by vouchers in the Controller's office:

COMMISSIONERS.		
To Mr. Bigelow	$3,487 17	
To Mr. Magone	2,916 98	
To Mr. Orr	3,002 26	
To Mr. Van Buren	3,525 95	—$12,932 36
EXPERT ENGINEERS.		
E. Sweet, Jr.	$2,766 98	
H. Gould	774 30	
J. M. Butts	10 00	
A. Pieula	20 00	— 3,571 26
CLERKS.		
C. G. Shanks	$1,120 00	
H. Mooney	927 30	
James Smith	280 00	
L. Gaul	315 00	—$2,642 30
ACCOUNTANT.		
John S. Loomis	$258 00	— $258 00
PRINTING.		
W. C. Bryant & Co.	$2,009 22	
Weed, Parsons & Co.	39 93	
Miscellaneous	3 00	—$2,052 15
PAY FOR STENOGRAPHING.		
George E. Miles, salary, copying, &c.	$2,899 94	
Miscellaneous	132 44	— $3,032 38
WITNESS FEES AND MILEAGE.		
Sixty-eight witnesses	$1,021 98	— $1,021 98
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Controller (stationery)	$146 97	
Keeper of Capitol, care of rooms, washing towels, &c.	134 36	
Prof. Michie, West Point Academy, services as engineer	160 37	
Prof. Wheeler, West Point Academy, services as engineer	159 37	
Lourie (locksmith)	24 90	
Kennedy (carpenter)	30 52	
Havens (carpenter)	10 95	
Petty cash	185 55	— $852 99
Grand total		$26,363 38

The commission, by an arrangement with Controller Hopkins, was allowed to disburse its own money, drawing and banking to the credit of its financial officer, Mr. Orr, $5,000 at a time for that purpose, he making return of vouchers whenever the portion drawn had been exhausted. On the last return, which is dated Jan. 6, he states that there are other vouchers yet to be audited and returned. These, it is apprehended, will more than exhaust the appropriation, though the excess cannot be over a few hundred dollars. A large portion of the per diem pay of the Commissioners is held back to prepare for any great excess, and will be waived altogether if necessary. The resolution of Mr. Hepburn, calling for these items, will probably come up to-morrow.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS GIVEN YESTERDAY AND CASES SUBMITTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day met pursuant to adjournment, all the Judges being present. The Presiding Judge announced the following judgments in favor of the claimants: James W. Pendleton, of Maine, $521 10; David L. Mayo, of Massachusetts, $294; Robert T. Meeks, of San Francisco, $200; Barling & Davis, Executors, of New-York, $8,597 50; David Nevins, of Boston, $15,491 25; David E. Mayo, of Massachusetts, $3,762 28; Zepporch Rider, Executor, of Massachusetts, $1,123 40; Abel Gove, of Boston, $1,285; Winslow Loveland, $973 85; M. M. Pigott, of Boston, $629 35; Hiram Barker, et al., of Boston, $625 35; John F. Currant, Administrator, of Boston, $625 35; Mary A. Merritt, $4,566 25; Solomon Littlefield, of Newburyport, Mass., $1,258 70; Hiram Littlefield, of Newburyport, Mass., $1,258 70; Atkinson Stanwood et al., $1,077 40; Jonathan Nemston, of Newburyport, $2,517 40; George B. Merritt, of Newton, N. Y., $1,258 70; Roena Clark, Administratrix, of Boston, $1,258 70; Chris. Smith, of Chatham, Mass., $314 25; Ephraim Smith, of Calhoun, Mass., $587 70; Sylvester G. Small, of Chelsea, Mass., $249 35. The following cases were submitted to the consideration of the court upon the evidence and oral argument of counsel: No. 963, Martin W. Britt; No. 964, Charles A. Selwus et al.; No. 965, Abigail M. Corbett; No. 966, Belcher T. Thurlow; No. 967, Pierre L. Pearce; No. 968, David Thurlow Truady; No. 969, Mark Thurlow; No. 1,076, John L. Randall; No. 979, George B. Talbot et al.; No. 980, Elizabeth S. Frohock, Executrix; No. 981, Denis Carver; No. 982, Robert E. Easton; No. 983, Putnam K. Frobhock; No. 555, William G. Cowell; No. 999, William Clift; No. 995, Thomas Minor, Jr.; No. 996, William H. Forsyth; No. 997, Edgar Denison; No. 998, Nathan N. Denison; No. 1,000, Lucy S. Williams; No. 1,001, George B. Crary; No. 1,002, Joseph Griswold; No. 1,003, William E. Maxon; No. 1,004, G. B. Parker; No. 1,005, Benjamin Burrows; No. 1,006, George B. Crary; No. 1,007, Richard A. Wheeler et al.; No. 1,008, Charles R. Stark; No. 1,009, John O. Fish; No. 1010, Richard Wheeler; No. 1,011, James D. Fish; No. 1,012, Charles H. Wheeler; No. 1,013, E. A. Yarrington, Administrator; No. 1,014, Benjamin F. Hoxie.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Saturday night destroyed the paper mills of Bradner, Smith & Co., situated at Rockland, Ill. Loss, $70,000; insurance from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. This firm do business in Chicago.

The ladies of Wilkesbarre gave a Centennial dinner and Lady Washington tea-party, from which they realized $1,333, half of which is to be devoted to the Monument Fund, and the rest to the Ladies' Pavilion at the Centennial.

The Philadelphia jury in the case of Patrick Quigley, charged with killing his wife, last night rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The carriage factory of S. Wilber, at West Falmouth, Me., was burned Sunday night. Loss on building and machinery $6,000, and on stock $2,000; insurance, $4,000.

The interior of the First Congregational Church in Exeter, Me., was damaged yesterday by fire and water. The fire caught from a defective flue. The loss is $3,000.

The Portland Rowing Club has decided to send a crew to the Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

THE ACTION AGAINST TWEED BEGUN

THE JURY DRAWN IN THE ONE MILLION SUIT ACCEPTED—OPENING OF MR. CARTER—MOTION OF MR. FIELD TO DISMISS DENIED—RICHARD A. STORRS TESTIFIES.

The six million suit against William M. Tweed came on for trial yesterday morning in Part II. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Westbrook, which was held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham and James C. Carter appeared for the people, and Messrs. David Dudley Field and William Edelstein for the defense. William M. Tweed, Jr., sat by his father's counsel. The court-room was crowded with spectators. It had been supposed that there would be some debate about the selection of a jury, but the jury which had been drawn in the one million suit, of which Mr. John Taylor Johnston is foreman, entered the court-room and took their seats in the jury-box, and were accepted without question by both sides as the jury in the six million suit.

As soon as the jury had been accepted, Mr. David Dudley Field addressing the court, said:

I desire to thank you for the courtesy with which you indulged me in time of great embarrassment, and also to express my sense of the courtesy—generally almost universally—and kindness with which my misfortune and trouble have been received. There is, perhaps, no exception, or, rather, there is one exception, if it be one, for you may know, perhaps, that the New-York *Tribune*, instead of answering my very pertinent inquiries, has taken to calling me hard names, with the view undoubtedly of affecting the administration of justice in the disposition of this case, and among other things it says that I have been engaged the last few years in the service of the most notorious thieves New-York has ever known. Now, God forbid that it should ever be a reproach to a lawyer that he defends a notorious thief. It is his duty; even notorious thieves have their rights, and it is the duty of a lawyer to defend the rights of every human being, whether he be accursed or praised, low or high, sinner or saint. You know, Sir, that it is to that that you, sitting in your seat of justice, owe half the value of your office, and that it is that pledge which every lawyer makes when he enters the profession, to defend the rights of all men, which has made lawyers the foremost men in all ages in every free Government. Every intelligent, every educated man knows that; it is only the ignorant and vulgar who don't know it or who dispute it. If the *Tribune* had contented itself with saying that I defended this case it would only have shown itself vulgar and ignorant. But it goes further, and speaks of other cases in which I have been concerned, and in doing that the fatuity amounts almost to lunacy, for it so happens that in a long life and in a practice which for magnitude, extent, and variety, I think, has never been exceeded at this bar, so far as I remember I have never defended any person which the *Tribune* in its choice language calls thieves, except Gould, and Fisk, and Tweed. Now, as these three persons were associated together in the Erie Railway Company, and as the relations of the *Tribune* with the two survivors are represented to be such that an editor of the *Tribune* made haste to call upon one of them when he came from Blackwell's Island, and the other is the reputed owner of the *Tribune*, hypocrisy is added, incredible as it seems, to the ignorance and the vulgarity. Why, Sir, if the representation be true, and nobody can tell better than the *Tribune* itself, then it follows that the friends and supporters of the *Tribune* are the most notorious thieves New-York has ever known. I by no means assent to these censures of the persons spoken of. It is not for me to say, but taking the *Tribune* at its word, if its word be good for anything, then its friends and supporters, as I have said, are the most notorious thieves New-York has ever known. It is said, Sir, to be a foul bird that soils its own nest. I am afraid the *Tribune* must be counted not only a very foul bird, but a very silly one. With these observations, I have to avow my readiness to go on with the case, and to hope, and express the hope, that my learned friends on the other side, with my associates and myself, under your guidance and moderating influence, will so demean ourselves as to get at the right in this case, and develop the height, breadth, length, and depth of this great municipal scandal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Field's remarks, Judge Westbrook said that so far as he had noticed counsel's action in the case he had seen nothing done by him beyond what seemed a proper endeavor to protect the legal rights of his client. As to matters outside of the case, the court knew nothing, and should express no opinion.

Mr. Carter opened the case for the people. He stated the object of the suit, and said that the trial involved the proof of familiar transactions in 1870, and prior thereto, by a band of public plunderers. He briefly recapitulated the leading general facts connected with the acts of the Ring, and its overthrow by the people, saying that most of the members of the Ring fled from justice, while the "captain of the band of thieves" remained in the city, had the audacity to run for a high office, and the temerity to personally appear as a defendant in both criminal and civil suits; but at last the legal prosecution became too hot even for him, and he, too, had fled. The amount stolen by this band of thieves was great, but it was not so great but that the City could have borne it. The City could bear the effects of a great fire or other great calamity, not involving its good name or the reputation of its officials, but robbery committed by those placed in offices of trust and responsibility was a blow at the very foundations of public virtue and private morality. The character of the gentlemen composing the present jury was a guarantee of the fairness of the issue to be arrived at. The general features of the evidence would be the presentation of fraudulent bills, their false certification, and the division of the plunder thus obtained among the members of the Ring, of which the defendant was the head. Some of the frauds were in connection with contracts, and others in connection with the furnishing of supplies involving no contract. The real government of the City had, at the time of these frauds, fallen into the hands of so few men that they could, with apparent impunity, defraud the public in the manner stated. They began to operate with comparative moderation, but as their wants increased, they stole more, and then, becoming emboldened in their thievish acts by their great success, they launched out into a perfectly reckless system of robbery, believing that they could retain power indefinitely by means of the use of the money they had stolen. They saw that it would not do to increase taxation too rapidly, and they perfected a scheme for funding City and County debts, to be paid by a future generation. The Controller (Connolly) was at one time given unlimited authority to audit and adjust any claims against the City which he felt inclined to in his discretion, and when such claims were presented in the guise of suits he had power to admit their justice, and direct the issue of revenue bonds for their payment, and these bonds were subsequently made exchangeable for bonds having twenty years to run. The Board of Supervisors was so constituted and given such powers as enabled it to rob with apparently perfect impunity. The Board of Aldermen had originally acted as a Board of Supervisors, merely meeting once a year to pass upon the tax levy for County purposes; but a separate Board of Supervisors was afterward created, being politically divided, ostensibly for the purpose of fairness, between the two dominant political parties, but in reality it was controlled for base purposes by members of a Ring, including men of both parties, of whom Tweed was always the head. Just before and immediately after the creation of this new Board of Supervisors its powers were greatly enlarged by legislation looking directly to the giving of opportunities for public plunder, and among the schemes for robbing the Treasury one of the most fruitful had been that of building and furnishing the court-house in which this case was now being tried. James Watson, the County Auditor, was Connolly's man Friday in perpetrating the frauds in the Controller's office, and E. A. Woodward performed a similar office for Tweed, using his position as an assistant Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to further the objects of the Ring, and Watson and Woodward each had eventually a small percentage of the results of the frauds. In the beginning, of the whole amounts claimed by such men as Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, and others on fraudulent vouchers twenty-five per cent. went to Tweed, twenty per cent. to Connolly, and ten per cent. to Sweeny, and the balance, forty-five per cent, went to Ingersoll and the others to pay them for the supplies furnished, and a large profit thereon, the bills originally presented by these men being large enough to admit of such a division being made. In the case of many other claims, however, they were entirely fraudulent, representing neither supplies nor work done, and these claims were manipulated by Watson, while the other claims were generally taken charge of by Woodward, who usually obtained the money and divided it according to the arrangements specified. It happened shortly that the Ring had to pay large sums of money to buy the tax levies through the Legislature, and public attention was directed to the matter. Then a Board of Apportionment was created, of which Tweed was the central figure, which had the absolute power to raise taxes and incur indebtedness. The Ring also obtained the passage of a special Audit act, creating a Board of Audit to audit claims and authorize the issue of revenue bonds, and Tweed was the master spirit of that board. The legislation required to pass acts giving such powers required the expenditure of large sums to buy votes, and in stealing enough money to do this they also stole enough to make a liberal division among the members of the Ring. While honest claimants had to wait for the payment of their claims, dishonest claimants were paid promptly. The Board of Audit instead of examining claims, and ascertaining their validity, empowered Watson to collect claims from the Board of Supervisors to be certified to by the Board of Audit, but even this form was not gone through with, as Watson merely aggregated all sorts of fraudulent claims, which he got audited by the Board of Audit, and then Woodward notified the thieves and their acomplices when the division of the money drawn by him would take place. This piratical band of robbers had their head-quarters in the very room in which this trial was now taking place, and the portrait of the leader of the band (Tweed) was suspended on the walls. They were now having this trial in a historic room, and it was fitting that the crimes there committed should be there exposed and passed upon. It was Ingersoll's practice to make out bills in the name of dummies or fictitious claimants, and to sign these names to the bills and vouchers presented by them. Garvey would do work for Connolly and others, members of the Ring, and would present extravagant bills for the work as though the work had been done for the City. The amount sued for in the present case was $6,312,000. When the Ring was exposed, all fraudulent claims against the City or County which could be gotten possession of by members of the Ring or their accomplices were destroyed, and it was impossible now to ascertain how much of the amounts obtained by these fraudulent claims was due for work done or materials furnished. But the sum was comparatively small, and could not be legally a valid claim against the City, as it constituted a part of fraudulent claims, void on account of their fraudulent nature. The examination of accounts kept by members of the Ring with the Broadway, Tenth National, and other banks showed how the money had been drawn by Woodward for distribution among the thieves. Neither Tweed nor those who put in bogus claims obtained any interest on their dividends, this interest being appropriated by Watson and Woodward and being divided between them. A verdict would be claimed for the full amount sued for, ($6,312,000,) with interest. The City had lost the amount claimed, by the fraudulent presentation, certification, and payment of the claims aggregating the amount sued for, and was entitled to recover the full amount. If any part of the amount obtained was for any work done or for materials furnished, it was for the fraudulent claimants to substantiate that fact in a suit or suits brought by them to get payments of such amounts, but this could not be done, and would not be attempted. Tweed, as being one of the band of conspiring thieves who obtained these fraudulent payments, was individually responsible for the full amount. The Ring had demoralized the Bar, the Bench, the Legislature, and public opinion, and its members should be pursued civilly and criminally until adequately punished, and restitution had been made.

At the conclusion of the opening speech, counsel for the people called Mr. Richard A. Storrs, of the Controller's office, as their first witness. Mr. David Dudley Field objected to the witness taking the stand, and moved for the dismissal of the complaint, on the grounds mainly that the prosecution could not stand, as it could not recover claims alleged to be wholly fraudulent, although admitted to be partly just; and that the State had no legal right to take from the County, without its consent, its right of action, and usurp its place as prosecutor. The motion was denied, and an exception taken.

Mr. Storrs was then examined by Mr. Peckham, and testified that he had been in the Controller's office since 1863, and knew Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, Hall, Woodward, and Watson.

The resolution of the Board of Audit authorizing Watson to obtain claims from the Board of Supervisors for audit by the Board of Audit was admitted in evidence, under an objection by Mr. Field that it was not properly authenticated as an act of the board.

Ten bills audited by the Board of Audit, and the warrants accompanying them, found in the Controller's office just after the burglary and destruction of vouchers occurred there, were identified by the witness.

Witness resumed: "When warrants were paid, the vouchers on which they were paid and the receipts of the claimants for the amounts paid to them were filed in the Controller's office; the County warrants were drawn on the County Treasurer."

The court was adjourned at this stage to 10:30 o'clock this morning. A proposal that during the progress of the trial the court shall meet at 10:30 o'clock A. M., take a recess of half an hour at 1 o'clock, and adjourn at 4 o'clock, will be passed upon to-day.

A LARGE CONTRACT.

The Messrs. Fairbanks have just made a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to furnish sixteen 500-bushel hopper scales, capable of weighing at one time 8,000 bushels of grain. These scales are intended for the mammoth elevator which the railroad company is now erecting at Baltimore. In Chicago more than two hundred of these scales are in use, weighing in the aggregate at each draught 100,000 bushels, or 3,000 tons of grain. The Messrs. Fairbanks turned out from their immense shops last week 839 scales. A fair amount of work for the second week after the fire in their establishment.—*Post.*

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Owing to the increasing cost of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of extract vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from tonqua beans. Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from tonqua or other deleterious substances.—*Tribune.*

"Facts Are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY will cure the worst forms of catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may for a time relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

"Full Many a Gem of Purest Ray Serene."

A coating of diamonds on a pure crystal surface. These are Parisian diamonds. Their lustre is perpetual. RICHARD HUMPHREYS' jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, sole agent.—*Advertisement.*

A Beautiful Complexion

Is the desire of every lady. The use of GEORGE W. LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" will impart beauty and freshness to the complexion, rendering the skin soft, delicately clear, smooth, and perfectly beautiful. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; Progress of Centennial Buildings; two columns of valuable Household Receipts; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

THE TIMES is the only New-York paper which delivers its weekly and semi-weekly editions by the Fast Mail trains. By this plan subscribers of THE TIMES receive their papers from twelve to thirty-six hours earlier than under the old arrangement.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. WILBOR, chemist, Boston.

Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Serous Discharge, desquamation of the cuticle, are all cured by GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

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Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway.

A Remedy that Cures.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of Coughs and Colds. 50 cts. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

COOK—TOOKER.—In the afternoon of the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, JOSEPHINE, daughter of Joseph H. Tooker, to HENRY, elder son of Leonard Cook.

STOKES—WATSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. William F. Morgan, at St. Thomas' Church, WALTER C. STOKES to ADELE, daughter of John H. Watson, Esq.

STONE—HAYWARD.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27, by Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., NELLA K. HAYWARD to CHARLES B. STONE, all of that city.

DIED.

ALLES.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876, MARGARET ALLES, a native of France, in the 67th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 278 4th av., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, 1876, STEPHEN COOPER BROWN, son of the late Dr. H. Weeks Brown, of this City, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. C. M. Brown, No. 72 West 19th st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DENNY.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, of diphtheria, ISABELLA, the youngest and only surviving child of Henry R. and Charlotte L. Denny, aged 2 years and 7 months.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 428 West 45th st., this day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock.

DIMON.—The funeral services of the late JOSEPH C. DIMON, senior of the firm J. Dimon & Co., New-York, will take place from his late residence, No. 223 Union st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EMERSON.—Monday night, Feb. 7, at 10:30 o'clock, SARAH, wife of the late Benjamin Emerson, of Norfolk, Va.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

GEDNEY.—At Mamaroneck, on Saturday, Feb. 5, CALEB GEDNEY, in the 88th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at the residence of M. Banta, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

HALLENBECK.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 5, ANNIE M., beloved wife of John J. Hallenbeck.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 176 Carlton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAYES.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 6, at her late residence, No. 79 Oliver st., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH HAYES, widow of the late John J. Hayes, of Brooklyn, Long Island, in the 48th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner Broadway and Vesey st., at 1 P. M. Feb. 9.
☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

HANNAHS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, of membranous croup, MARIAN, only daughter of Charles H. and Susan J. Hannahs.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, Joseph H. Jackson, No. 11 Tompkins place, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—Early on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY T., wife of Israel H. Hutchings, in her 70th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 144 George st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

KEEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, JOSEPH KEEN, Superintendent of Work-house, B. I., in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Divine Paternity, corner 45th st. and 5th av., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

LANCEY.—On Feb. 7, of membranous croup, HALSTED, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lancey, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., aged 3½ years.
The body will be buried privately in Philadelphia.

LOWE.—On the 7th inst., MARY ANN, wife of James Lowe, aged 62 years, 2 months, and 21 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 Grove st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAY.—At San Francisco, Jan. 26, JOHN A. MAY, only son of Eliza and the late John A. May, in the 40th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his mother, No. 151 West 11th st., at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on the following day.

MARTIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, 4th inst., ARTHUR, son of Charles J. Martin, aged 18 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his father, in Llewellyn Park, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be at Orange Station to meet the 1:10 train on Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad from New-York, by Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

McGEORGE.—On Friday evening, 4th inst., BESSIE, eldest daughter, in the 7th year of her age. Also, on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst., MARY HELEN, youngest daughter, in the 5th year of her age—children of John B. and Marion E. McGeorge.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Rock Ridge Chapel Boream av., Jersey City Heights. Carriages will be in waiting at the Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, Jersey City side, at 12 o'clock M.

ORSO.—At Newburg, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 5, Mrs. ANN ORSO, widow of the late John B. Orso and daughter of the late Col. Charles Rumsey, United States Army, of Cecil County, Maryland.
Funeral from her late residence Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11:30 A. M.

PECK.—On Friday, Feb. 4, at St. Andrew's Rectory, Marbledale, Conn., SARAH HOBBY, widow of the late Theophilus Peck, of this City, aged 77 years.
The friends of the family and of her sons, Rev. William L. Peck and Rev. Edward M. Peck, and of her sons-in-law, George C. Close, and V. K. Daye, are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—Sunday morning, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Miss MARY M. ROGERS, daughter of the late Peter Rogers.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 318 West 18th st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STRINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 7, Rear Admiral S. H. STRINGHAM, U. S. N., aged 78 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 124 Hicks st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 M.

TIBBALS.—At Erie, Penn., on 31st January, ELIZA LYMAN, wife of Charles M. Tibbals, aged 64 years.

WILSON.—On Monday, Feb. 7, SAMUEL D. WILSON, in the 54th year of his age.
Friends and relatives and members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 F. and A. M. and brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Jane st., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Shirley, Ill., Feb. 2, 1876, JAMES WADSWORTH, son of Effie and the late Wm. Thomas.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Wescott av., Jersey City Heights, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages leave Exchange place, Jersey City, at 3 P. M.

WINCHELL.—In this City, on Sunday, 6th inst., ELEANOR W. WINCHELL, wife of J. L. Winchell and daughter of Dr. E. H. Davis.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

At the ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, free, day and evening, a very large collection of

OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,

of more than ordinary merit, choice and pleasing examples by celebrated modern artists—from private owners—consigned to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation, and well worthy the attention of lovers of art.

Among the paintings may be mentioned: W. HAHN, "The Weary Traveler;" A. F. TAIT, "Morning—The Protector;" KINDLER, "On the Watch;" GARCIA, "Perfectly Sober;" HERZOG, "Norwegian Lake;" CARL WEBB, "The Forced Surrender;" QUAGLIO, "Bavarian Inn;" J. C. THOM, "Winter;" MOSSELAGER, "Old and Young Eyes;" de BOUCHERVILLE, "Watering Plants;" A. T. BRICHER, "Spring;" FAY, "Halt by the Wayside;" WM. J. HAYS, "Terrier;" OPPENHEIM, "Caught in the Act;" J. G. BROWN, "Waiting;"

AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED OTHERS.

The whole to be sold by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 9 and 10, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M. for Europe, per steamer Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer California, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex writes: "In the class of tubercular diseases, including consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is attended with manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICANA.

Library of F. I. Illsley, Esq., of Newark, N. J., comprising a large collection of EARLY PRINTED BOOKS, AMERICAN ALMANACS, PAMPHLETS, OLD NEWSPAPERS, &c., many very RARE AND VALUABLE. The whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 10 and 11, at 3:30 o'clock.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"IMPAIRMENT OF HEARING:" CHIEF Cause and Treatment. A pamphlet by Dr. WILLIAMSON, late clinical physician in the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Price 10 cents. Address No. 22 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING FOR PRESIDENT.

A special meeting of the SEVENTH DISTRICT LINCOLN CLUB will be held at their Head-quarters, No. 12 University place, WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of raising a banner bearing the name of New-York's illustrious son, Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, as their choice for President.
Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner 116th st., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

RUFUS B. COWING, President.
HENRY WEIAN, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 7, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, L. B. Prince, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the valuable plot of land now occupied by the Elevated Railroad Company known as Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 Broadway and Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 Greenwich street, extending from street to street 94.6 feet north of Battery place, and being in size 162.4 by 170.6 by 151.10 by 200.8, for $900,000. The property was bought by William H. Vanderbilt, the New-York Central Railroad Company being the plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court decree, George W. Blunt, Esq., Referee, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 22 by 93, on Avenue D, west side, 115 feet south of Tenth street, for $9,500, to George Harley, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. George H. Scott, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, disposed of a four-story brick building, with lease of lot, 20 by 90, on Avenue A, east side, 63 feet south of Nineteenth street, for $4,370, the purchaser being David H. Brown. The lease has about eighteen years to run, and the ground rent is $300 per annum. No other sales were effected.

The following auctions were adjourned as noted: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of a plot on Second avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-fourth street, and two lots on East Ninety-fourth street, east of Second avenue, to-day. Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and plot on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, 14th inst. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 119 East Seventy-eighth street, east of Fourth avenue, 19th inst. Sale by James M. Miller of a building and plot on Duane street, east of Broadway, 23d inst., and sale by same auctioneer of four lots on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Eighty-fifth street, March 8.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as announced, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale to close estate of Schureman Halsted, deceased, of the very valuable property, Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, south-west corner of Twenty-first street, comprising a plot of land 48.2 by 83 by 46 by 98.6, with a well-built six-story brick building thereon, used for stores on the first floor, and as a hotel above; also, two lots, each 25 by 98 feet, known as Nos. 10 and 12 East Twenty-first street.

By D. M. Seaman, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William A. Abbott, Esq., Referee, of the premises known as Nos. 147 to 155 South Fifth avenue, and Nos. 148 to 150 Thompson street, 192.3 feet south-west of Houston street, embracing a plot 101.10 by 173, extending through from street to street, with the buildings thereon.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 40.5 by 78, on Duane street, south side, extending through to Manhattan place, 73.10 feet west of Elm street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 24 Jane street, between Greenwich and Fourth streets. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.8, on East Eighty-first street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, foreclosure sale of the premises, rights, franchises, and property of the New-York City Central Underground Railroad Company.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Walls, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 468.1 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 152.5 by 75 by 153.8, on Fifty-second street, south side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

By Clarkson & Chandler, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.6 by 95.5, No. 68 East Forty-ninth street, south side, 360 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Blackwell & Baker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank D. Ely, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11 on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing 17 11-100 acres, located on Leggett's Creek and on the road leading from Farm's Ferry to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Francis Banetto, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward; also another tract on the same road, adjoining lands of Lewis B. Brown.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Buggies, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 25 feet front, on Lower Canal street, extending through to East Broadway, known on the map of the estate of Frederick Rutgers, deceased, as lot No. 79; lease dated May 1, 1857, for a term of ten years; ground rent, $700 per annum. Also, similar sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50.8 by 100, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-fourth street. Also, two lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Ninety-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 plot, Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 Broadway, extending through to Greenwich st., (Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11,) 94.6 ft. n. of Battery place, 162.4x170.6x151.10x200.8.....$900,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, Avenue D, w. s., 115 ft. s. of 10th st., lot 22x93.....$9,500

By George H. Scott.

1 four-story brick building and lease of lot, Avenue A, e. s., 63 ft. s. of 19th st., lot 20x90, lease dated Feb. 7, 1873, term 21 years; ground rent $300 per annum.....$4,370

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

Locust av., n. s., 43.8 ft. w. of Catharine st., 21.7½x150, 24th Ward; Janet E. Walker to Dennis Powers.....445

Locust av., n. s., 50.6 ft. w. of Catharine st., 43.8x150, 24th Ward; Lewin W. Walker to Dennis Powers.....300

84 av., e. w. corner 92d st., 100.10x100.5; Louis Bernheimer and wife to Anson Hirschfeld.....100,000

128th st., n. s., 174.8 ft. e. of St. Ann's av., 50x100, 23d Ward; F. V. R. Kennedy, Referee, to Manuel MaLoughlin.....2,500

1st av., s. e. corner 23d st., 38x65; Joseph Mayer and wife to Joseph Smith.....nom.

1st av., w. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 58th st., 25x75; Thomas Moore and wife to Feist Samuels.....1,805

Lexington av., e. s., 24.8½ s. n. of 36th st., 18x100; Joseph H. Tucker and wife to Thompson Dean.....30,000

2d av., e. s., 20.5 feet s. of 55th st., 20x64; Feist Samuels to Thomas Moore.....18,900

Lexington av., e. s., 24.8½ s. of 36th st., 18x100; John J. Du Bois, Referee, to Joseph H. Tucker.....22,625

88th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 52.1x102.10x irr.; Esther Cohen and husband to Julia Bisbech.....54,700

Roosevelt st., No. 64, e. s., 25x50; Catharine C. Byron to Richard R. Mount and others.....120

11th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 100x99.11, 19th Ward; Patrick Grady and wife to Bridget D. Fitzpatrick.....2,333

45th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; Susan Morgan and others to Stephen Weisel.....6,000

54th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.10x100.5; Charles R. Parfitt and wife to William P. Parsons and others.....21,000

Sylvan place, s. w. corner of 190th st., 25x95.11; Thomas to Lewis B. Reynolds.....2,500

Washington av., w. s., 50x150, 23d Ward; Edward H. Harrigan and wife to George Hoffmann.....15,000

Webster av., w. s., 175.2 ft. s. of 2d av., 25.8x100; George Hoffman and wife to Edward H. Harrigan.....21,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 216 West 14th st.; Mary Greenwood to Isaac J. Greenwood.....nom.

No. 262 Madison st., stable, 5 years; Daniel Vredenhaven to David Reinhard.....$480

No. 179 Avenue C, store and cellar, 5 years; Charles Bernhardt to William Donnolly.....600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXTRA large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front x lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. COMPLETE LISTS FREE. ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—The Albany, Newport, and Saratoga apartment houses.—Elegant, superbly located and frescoed full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, built for last by present owner; going abroad; cost $59,000; easy terms; a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 126, ONLY nine doors from Booth's Theatre and Masonic Hall.—Valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 26x60, lot 100 feet; for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION AND stable; lot 49.9x125 feet, with L of 98.9; substantial and complete, fronting Madison square. For permits and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.
Special charge taken of estates. Property sold, rented, and appraised.

NO. 43 WEST 31ST ST., OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.—Four-story English basement brown-stone house, for sale low; very suitable for a Doctor. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A 5TH AV. CORNER, BELOW DR. Hall's Church; a splendid establishment, suitable for a gentleman of fine means. For a sight, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, THE medium-size high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 124 West 48th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling-houses on 5th and Madison avs. and cross streets. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANufactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—Eighty acres of land, principally high ground, and partly meadow, (improvements of little value;) a favorable opportunity for any institution to secure a plot of ground on the best River above the Bronx; it is unexceptionably healthy, either for a country-seat or public buildings; water rights included. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT FANWOOD, NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, one hour from foot of Liberty st., fifteen minutes from station, highest point on the road, 18½ acres, two houses, barns, &c.; grown shade; fruit of all kinds; grape vinyard; will sell whole or part; price and terms to suit present hard times. M. E. F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FINE RESIDENCE, AT TARRYTOWN, eight acres; good house, stable, fine fruit; unsurpassed views; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises at Numbers 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil Works, and lately used by the said Thomas Rowe in the manufacture of linseed-oil, to-wit: All that piece of land lying between said John street and the East River, bounded on the southerly side by said John street, on the northerly side by said East River, on the westerly side by a line drawn parallel with Jay street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet distant easterly therefrom, and on the easterly side by a line drawn parallel with said last-mentioned line, and fifty (50) feet distant therefrom, together with the pier or wharf in said East River in front of said land, and all water rights thereunto appertaining, and all machinery, fixtures, utensils, and materials in and upon the said land. Also, all those certain five other lots or pieces of land which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet; running thence southerly, parallel with said Jay street, to Plymouth street, thence westerly along said Plymouth street seventy-two (72) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Jay street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with said Plymouth street, twenty-two (22) feet; thence again northerly, parallel with said Jay street, ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the machinery, fixtures, utensils, and materials of the estate of said Rowe in and upon the said five lots. Also, all those two certain other lots or pieces of land adjoining the said last-described five lots on the westerly side thereof, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and fifty (150) feet, running thence southerly and parallel with said Jay street ninety (90) feet, thence easterly and parallel with said John street forty-five (45) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said Jay street ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning. For terms of sale, catalogues, and other information, apply to JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, ja26-law3wW No. 40 Wall street, New-York City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY:

NO. 714 BROADWAY,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER 9TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—The three-story marble-front house and lot No. 714 Broadway, east-side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, lot 25x127 feet 6 inches.

NINTH AVENUE.—The 5 3-story brick stores (with dwellings,) and lots east side 9th av., commencing on south-east corner of 44th st., each 20x100 feet. (To be sold together.)

Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE PLEASant house most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to F. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children;) where the owner, a widow, can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, nine rooms; house 20x32; hot and cold water, bath, washtubs, and stationary wash-boilers; house newly painted and in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry. Will be leased to a first-class party at $30 per month. Call or address T. S. ATWATER, No. 53 Pearl st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN WEST 46th st., 8½ new brown stone and new furniture; price, $150 per month; is private. Address HOME, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT ORANGE.—All modern improvements; hot-house full of rare plants; carriage-house, &c.; low to a good tenant. R. E. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

NEWPORT.—TO RENT—A HOUSE NEVER before offered for rent; completely furnished; near cliffs and bathing beach; none but principals need apply. Post Office Box No. 947.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THAT NICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 314 West 53th st.; easy access to Elevated Railroad; low rent. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences; very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE "ASTOR" HOUSES IN 35th st., between 5th av. and Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. Address Post Office Box No. 4,601.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

A LEASE OF UPPER FLOORS OF THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.—Can be enlarged; fronting 109 feet on 4th av. by 130 feet on 14th st., having elevators, &c., constructed to suit occupants. For full particulars apply to A. KURSHEEDT,
No. 207 West 14th st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, No. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICE.—WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL pleasant office, near the new Post Office, by an attorney from May 1; rent must be moderate. Address R. S. WILLIS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, No. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

MAIDEN LANE STORES AND BUILDINGS near Nassau st. to let to responsible tenants on very reasonable terms; suitable for jewelry, fancy goods, furs, toys, &c.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE.—I HAVE received during the past week several orders to purchase different kinds of dwelling houses, of various sizes and prices, situated between Madison and 7th avs., varying from $20,000 to $50,000 each. Will owners who desire to sell please furnish me with all particulars. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, A FLOOR or flat, between 1st and 4th avs. and 9th and 24th sts.; terms moderate; by a clergyman without children. Address Box No. 15 Bayonne, N. J., or A. B., No. 408 East 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Most reliable and trustworthy Servants' Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. (established 1853) private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., can find a large variety of the best class of servants of every nation, and for every capacity waiting for situations, for City or country. Take particular notice of this address, and you surely will be suited.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., between 35th and 36th sts., can be obtained capable and reliable servants of all nations, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT GERman chamber-maid and waitress, with recent City reference; tidy, obliging, and willing; a servant to please any well-ordered family; City or country; understands fine care of silver, &c. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to Brooklyn; good references. Address M. G., Box 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; willing to assist with the laundry washing and ironing; very good chamber-maid and waitress; neat, tidy, very respectable, and well-recommended; pleasant disposition; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for A. B.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch young woman as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing, or the house-work of a small family, or first-best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; is of an excellent disposition, very willing, and can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 337 East 23d st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AMERican young woman as chamber-maid, or good sewer; will assist with children or waiting; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English Protestant woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewing or fine washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and to do laundry work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 249 East 60th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamber-work, or as mind children; good reference can be given. Call on or address Janey Halesworth, No. 150 Eldridge st., Room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waitress or take care grown children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 327 East 19th st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' reference; French family preferred. Call or address No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 350 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 354 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; the best City reference. Call or address No. 201 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; will do fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 154 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a respectable girl; has City references. Call for two days at No. 978 2d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; has first-class City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR HER colored chamber-maid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply from 10 to 12 at No. 64 West 20th st., for three days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to do anything. Call at No. 654 2d av., near 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; flutes, &c., and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References thoroughly investigated.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German woman as first-class cook; understands the American, French, and German kitchen, and has excellent references. Call at Morison's trustworthy and most reliable servant's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice this address.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing or general housework in a reliable, and economical family; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, French and English; boning and larding, pastry, fine, dessert of various kinds; has the highest testimonials in the City. address S. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a very good baker; is willing to assist in the washing; in a moderate family; will be found very satisfactory in every respect; first-class reference furnished. Call at No. 241 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice side dishes; willing and obliging; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a well-recommended, respectable young woman; thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A COMPETENT English woman, who thoroughly understands her work; can bone, lard, make soups, &c.; would, if cooking permitted, do washing; a really competent person for a steady place; City or country; last place four years. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; very tidy and neat; soups of all kinds; understands fowls, game; can lard, and understands some French cooking; bread, biscuits, desserts, jellies, and cakes; excellent recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a superior meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry cook; also understands the making of butter, care of milk, &c.; will go in the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a young woman as excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit; soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c.; and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. E.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A clean young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at the office, No. 65 West 33d st., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable colored woman, (Virginian,) with good references, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-worker; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS Cher business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands both French and American cooking; City or country; has five years' City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, and competent girl, in City or country; is willing and industrious. Call or address No. 961 6th av., second floor above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, CORDON BLEU, IN the best private family; City references. Address French Cook, No. 21 South 5th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 217 West 27th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH COOK, (cordon bleu;) has the most desirable testimonials; is thoroughly competent in the above capacity. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; five years' reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st. for two days.

COLORED HELP CAN BE OBTAINED AT moderate wages; good cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, and men waiters, with good references, at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest French styles; wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; no objection to going in the country; best reference. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 1,790, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER—OF A LONG EXPERIENCE, wants the work of some good family at her own home; can fit the most difficult figure, and is a designer in trimming; will wait on ladies at their homes; best reference. Mrs. Rodgers, No. 66 West 28th st., corner 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; understands dress-making in every particular; best of reference; has her own sewing-machine. Address B. R., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City references. Call at No. 134 West 19th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER, from Vienna, is looking for work out of the house; she can dress hair. Call at No. 207 West 43d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker, cuts and fits in the latest French styles, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objections to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 231 West 27th st., first floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French dress-maker, a few engagements by the day, or would take work home; best City reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands the business in all branches; work taken home done in neatest and cheapest style; references from first families. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; would engage for $1.50 per day; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 321 7th st., near 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker who can cut and trim well, a few customers by the day; best references. Address W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT SERVANTS on hand to-day at the Church of our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A REFINED AND ACcomplished Canadian lady as governess, companion, correspondent, or reader, in a family of high standing; would prefer to travel; unexceptionable references. Address W. De Kalb, No. 27 Barclay st., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLEaged widow lady, a position in a club-house, City or country, where she can have her little daughter with her; the highest references as to respectability and capability. Call for one week at No. 430 7th av., near 34th st., in store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as working housekeeper; will go for small wages if allowed to bring her little girl, four years old, with her. Address No. 897 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG PROTESTANT young woman as good plain family cook, washer, and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; makes good bread and biscuit, and can furnish good references. Apply at the office, No. 65 West 33d st., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work; good bread maker, excellent washer and ironer; can do chamber-work and fine washing; two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do the work of a small family, in City or country; will go for small wages to bring her little girl, four years old, with her. Call at No. 338 West 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work or chamber-work; wages, $10; best references. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work, where the lady will be willing to show her; good City reference. Call at No. 338 West 53d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and seamstress.—By two German Protestant girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; City or country. Apply at No. 32 West 13th st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; the other as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference from her last place. Call or address 59 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or the house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, Spanish, and American cooking, boning and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing a meridian of 50 at 42½ latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA.....WED., Feb. 23
CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA...WED., March 1

* steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

Saloon, Second Cabin and Steerage Rates.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are very little felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For indication of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pousois.....Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Bellair.....Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 14, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING.....March 21, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 8 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$26, currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 23 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAITI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Feb. 15.
ALPS.....March 1.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAITI:

CLARIBEL.....Feb. 17.
ATLAS.....March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Feb. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $60, return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $25, with every accommodation, at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35.
Steerage, $26.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., FLORIDA and WEST INDIA PORTS.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 9
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....FEB. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half at one per cent.

Cards for wanted free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or HERMAN R. HASELL, General Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, Feb. 17. 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | England, Feb. 26, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to HENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALLOCK, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. G. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; SCHELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*City of Limerick..Feb. 10 | PENNSYLVANIA....Mar. 2
OHIO.....Feb. 17 | INDIANA.....March 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Feb. 24 | *KENILWORTH...March 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 43 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,800 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Saturday, April 8
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Monday, May 8

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are very little felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For indication of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

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LAFAYETTE, Bellair.....Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sangster.....Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

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NEVADA.....Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 14, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING.....March 21, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

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CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 8 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$26, currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 23 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAITI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Feb. 15.
ALPS.....March 1.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAITI:

CLARIBEL.....Feb. 17.
ATLAS.....March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Feb. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $60, return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26, with every accommodation, at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35.
Steerage, $26.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., FLORIDA and WEST INDIA PORTS.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 9
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....FEB. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half at one per cent.

Cards for wanted free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or HERMAN R. HASELL, General Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, Feb. 17. 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | England, Feb. 26, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, 29 Broadway.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HALLOCK, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

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Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. G. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; SCHELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:30, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 1:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:30, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

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REDUCTION OF FARE

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Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. offices. Staterooms and tickets also for sale at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. PITKIN, G. P. A. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sunday,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. B. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

12 M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M.—special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

5:30 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

4:00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:03 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:00 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday.) M. Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The intermediate examination of the classes will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 9:30 A. M.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, the Trustees and the Alumni of the college, the parents of students, and all interested in education are invited to attend.

The SECOND SESSION will begin Thursday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M., at which time candidates for admission may present themselves.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The SECOND SESSION will begin THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 9:30 A. M.

Practical and theoretical instruction in civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, assaying, analytical and mechanical chemistry, physics, mechanics, mathematics, drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Civil and Mining Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

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For catalogue of 1875-6, send to SAM'L. KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

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MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.

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PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in all branches, desires

TWO NOTABLE LECTURES.

A PLEA FOR LAW SCHOOLS.

LECTURE BY PROF. T. W. DWIGHT—EDUCATION IN THESE INSTITUTIONS CONTRASTED WITH THAT OBTAINED IN LAW OFFICES—ADVANTAGES OF LAW SCHOOL TRAINING.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight delivered last evening a lecture before the students of Columbia College Law School on "Education in Law Schools in the City of New-York Compared with that Obtained in Law Offices." After alluding to the right exercised by the college of examining its graduates preliminary to their admission to the Bar, the Professor briefly sketched the difference between the duties of an attorney and those performed by a counselor, the former being occupied with matters of form, the latter with the law itself on legal principles. It must be quite plain, he said, to any thinking mind that as the duties are so diverse, an education that would fit a person to be an attorney might be of very little value to train him as a counselor. The counselor evidently holds the superior function. It would seem that he should study the law as a science as well as practice it as an art. He should become familiar with the wide domain of jurisprudence, be versed in general principles, be expert in legal definitions, and possess a mind trained to draw nice legal distinctions. He should also have a broad, general culture—be acquainted with the philosophy of general jurisprudence, be familiar with the outlines of political science and moral philosophy, and with topics closely affiliated to his own, such as medical jurisprudence. Were he to pass all his life as an attorney, so wide a culture, though desirable, would not be essential, since a large portion of an attorney's duties become in time quite mechanical. But it is impossible for a lawyer of any activity of mind and strength of intellect to be contented for any length of time with the drudgery of an inferior class of work. He is continually striving to emancipate himself from this narrow position and to rise to the grade of counsellor. The true style of education would thus seem to be that which enables him to follow both branches of his multifarious duties with honor to himself and usefulness to the public. It is just at this point that the law schools assert their right to exist, and claim full and ample recognition. Since the time when the law permitted a person by a single examination to become both an attorney and counselor, the courts have established no means whatever whereby he could obtain an education as a counselor. For twenty-five years (from 1846 to 1871) they did absolutely nothing for him in either character. They simply appointed a committee to examine any male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who might present himself to have his qualifications tested. Since 1871, the Court of Appeals, by rule, has provided an imperfect method of securing some aptitude for the duties of an attorney by requiring an attendance of three years in a law office, but it has established no requirements which have any tendency to make an applicant for legal honors a counselor. In other words, three years' attendance in a law office, particularly in this city, has little or no effect in giving him that comprehensive knowledge and severe mental training which fit him to understand and comprehend the law as a science, or to practice it as an art. The student can have little if any personal attention from the lawyer in whose office he may be, and, where clerks are numerous, scarcely even enjoys his personal acquaintance. What the student gets, he picks up in a hap-hazard way, while hurrying to chambers and answering to his principal's causes, or driving as a copyist through a mass of manuscript, or keeping a register of daily business.

The lecturer next pointed out the advantages of an education in a law school, among which are the following:

They inspire hope, courage, and enthusiasm in the student's progressive acquaintance with a science which is not only vast, but, as ordinarily acquired, dreary, and which can still be made interesting and attractive if it is pursued in the natural manner of first grasping principles and then considering details. It is of the greatest consequence that there is always at hand a trained lawyer, in the person of his professor, to whom the student can go when in doubt, and ask such questions and seek such explanations as will cause his doubts to be removed.

Law schools make the student acquainted with reports of law cases, ancient as well as modern, and their comparative value; teach him how to study the cases reported, and to apply legal rules to them, and thus give him an invaluable key to the great mass and volume of legal knowledge, which from many who do not attend them is wholly hidden. Next to perfect familiarity with a legal rule is the knowledge where to find it speedily when wanted, and this acquisition of a lifetime is most satisfactorily begun in the precincts of a law school.

They inspire a desire for communication and discussion with one's fellows. Under the guidance of the professors the students tend to form societies for improvement by debate and mutual questioning. Moot courts are founded, kindly feeling is promoted, as well as professional courtesies and amenities. Solid friendships are formed, out of which springs a healthy regard for the good opinion of one's associates. Trickery and artifice, and sharp practice generally, are discouraged. A sound moral tone prevails, and professional ethics are promoted.

Most of all, law schools tend to prevent students from becoming mere technical lawyers—sticklers for form and critics of syllables; and to inspire them with a love for broad principles, and a corresponding aversion to all modes, however current, of spending time and talents in begetting and abetting knavery. Men educated upon these principles were the prime and active movers in that vigorous "Young Men's Municipal Association" which some years ago did such excellent and hearty work in conjunction with the "Committee of Seventy."

In continuation, he said that he did not claim that none of these results could be obtained in connection with an attendance upon a law office. Some of them, involving the association of numbers, it is plain cannot be. Others might, perhaps, be achieved more or less fully, but at a great expenditure of vital force. Nor did he urge that all students in law schools show the full results of the system of education there prevailing. No system of education, no college or university, ever succeeds in giving a complete education to all who attend upon it. The fault might be in the students, and not in the institution or its system of instruction.

I urge, concluded the lecturer, that the great point to be insisted upon in a legal education at the present day is, that young men must be educated as to make them counselors. When this education has been obtained, it is unnecessary to insist on a special education as attorneys, for enough of that kind of training is sure to be gathered from experience in litigation and actual business. Principles before practice is the true watchword. This fact is fully recognized in every other department of education but law. But when we come to the greatest science known among men, vast in its comprehensiveness, bewildering in its details, as complex and multiform in all its relations as are the affairs of human life, we are told that we must abandon system, go back to chaos, struggle blindly with details before we know anything of principles, absorb knowledge through the ends of the fingers by diligent quill-driving, and ultimately through all the wearisomeness and disgust engendered by a false system of education, struggle forward to a dim conception of the order and beauty of a system of knowledge. With all due respect, the Supreme Court, in its exaltation of office study, would invert true methods, put back the dial of progress, and would follow an old and exploded plan of education, rejected on the Continent of Europe, and upheld in England by a purblind conservatism, though even there tottering to its fall. What the Supreme Court should have insisted on is, that no person should ever act as an attorney who is not first qualified by the knowledge of the principles of law to act as a counselor. There could be no surer mode of banishing from the profession the baneful and disgraceful class of shysters and pettifoggers, men who delight in tripping up their neighbors by a legal snare and impaling them upon a sharp point of practice.

These views which I have endeavored to enforce are of the highest consequence to the character of the Judges who may occupy hereafter the bench on which those whose opinions we are considering are now sitting, as well as other places of high judicial distinction. The material from which our Judges are to be derived is a matter of the last importance. Shall we take them from a class of men who have had no institutional instruction? Nay, verily. They should be men of the broadest and most general culture, as well as of the highest character. The great guarantee of an able bench is a learned and able bar. When the latter exists, and has an organ by which its will can find expression, the force of professional opinion will necessarily react upon the Judges and deter unfit men from seeking the position, and will stimulate those who are fit to put forth their utmost endeavor to satisfy the exacting though just demands of their brethren. The views that I have thus presented have been put forward in the interest of what I believe to be sound education. I hold them, however, in no factious spirit. I submit them to my brethren of the bar and to the public at large for their calm and deliberate judgment. If the final decision is opposed to my opinions, I shall unhesitatingly give way, if the law is made prospective and does not apply to the present classes in the law school. As a lawyer, I have been taught (wherever honor and good faith are not concerned) to hold my own opinions in abeyance and unmurmuringly to acquiesce in the decision of the court of last resort. That tribunal in the present case is public opinion, and whatever it may decide I shall hasten to follow and obey, reserving the right to deprecate any injury which may result to the cause of education.

ABELARD AND HELOISE.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. Lord lectured yesterday in Association Hall, on Abelard and Heloise, and dwelt chiefly on their mutual infatuation—that great passion which finally became a sentiment. Heloise was born in an age of religious faith and degrading superstition, about the year 1101, and was reared in the house of her uncle, one of the Canons of the Catholic Church of Notre Dame. She was educated in the Convents of Argent, and made extraordinary attainments and won universal admiration. At eighteen she returned to her uncle's house, and was the centre of its attractions, full of radiance, genius, and beauty—poetical, imaginative, and with great appreciation of intellectual excellence. To her house resorted the best society of the gay and learned capital, yet she was superior to her uncle and his guests, who, after all, were mere pedants and wooden-headed dignitaries, who exalted the accidents of life, to which she was superior. She was *ennuied* with these men, great as was their reputation, and pined for sympathy and appreciation. Among the illustrious visitors attracted by her beauty and accomplishments was a man, thirty-eight years of age, of noble birth, whose majestic air, severe yet elegant dress, negligent attitude, aristocratic manners, by turn affable and haughty, stamped him as an extraordinary person. His name was Abelard—the most famous man of his age for genius and eloquence in learning—the great dialectician who confounded the schools, and who at twenty had carried away their laurels—more intent on conquest, however, than the establishment of truth. Added to his metaphysical acumen was also a love of poetry. The verses which he composed were scattered throughout France, and formed the conversation of scholars, the delight of women, and the secret language of lovers. But love songs were his recreation—philosophy was his study. He taught by lectures, and students attended them by thousands. Fancying that he had mastered the great heights of philosophy, he aspired to teach the truths of theology. Theology and philosophy encircled his brow with a double garland, and he rapidly rose to the first rank among doctors—the pride and glory of the Middle Ages. Such was the haughty, presumptuous, brilliant philosopher and poet, who at thirty-eight encountered the most intellectual and beautiful woman of her age, only eighteen, thirsty for knowledge and intensely idolatrous of intellectual excellence. And what young woman, with such sentiments and aspirations, could be indifferent to the attentions of such a man? We need not repeat the familiar story of her weakness and his meanness; their mutual infatuation; their abandonment to a mad passion, forgetful alike of fame and duty. In a healthy age this mutual passion would have been followed by the marriage ties. But from marriage they both shrank since it would have involved the loss of caste, and destroyed his ambitious aims. Celibacy, for a priest, was deemed indispensable to his rising in the world. Marriage would have consigned him to ridicule, obscurity, and ignominy. And as he was a slave of fashion—vain and ambitious—he contented himself with a secret marriage. But this was attended with difficulties. It leaked out. The envious detractors of Abelard rejoiced in his weakness and her fall. His pride took offense and he denied the ties. So did she, with a strange perversity of love, for his reputation was dearer to her than her own honor. The old uncle was indignant, and inflicted a cruel punishment. Abelard put his wife in a convent and resumed his studies in philosophy, and reached still higher fame. He retired to the wilderness. Thither followed the enthusiastic youth of Europe, dazzled by his eloquence and genius. Three thousand assembled together and built a convent, which he dedicated to the Holy Comforter and called the Paraclete. It was here that his most brilliant days were spent. But his success, audacity and fame created innumerable enemies. He was driven from his retreat. Bernard became one of his persecutors, and Abelard, after great misfortunes, became Abbot of a monastery on the shores of Brittany, the monks of which disgraced themselves by dissoluteness and insubordination, and even attempted to take the life of their Abbot, who had attempted the vain task of reforming them. Thus fifteen years were passed in alternate study, glory, suffering, and shame. In his misery he wrote a history of his sorrows. It fell into the hands of Heloise, then Abbess of the Paraclete, which Abelard had given her. It reopened all her wounds, and she penned him a letter—an immortal record of her grief and despair, her unsubdued passion, her boundless love.

Dr. Lord then commented on the remarkable correspondence of these unfortunate lovers, in which Abelard showed more tenderness and sympathy than has been generally supposed he felt for the great woman whom he had doomed to hopeless isolation. He then commented on the condition of a fallen woman, and showed how heathenish and cold are the ordinary verdicts of society. He protested against the doctrine that any sin, when once forgiven and no longer committed, should hopelessly destroy our self-respect or prevent a subsequent elevation. He then painted the beautiful life which Heloise led amid the retirement of her convent, and the majesty of that sentiment which could not be destroyed by misfortune or time. He showed how superior woman was to man in sentiment—in all the higher qualities of the soul. Then the closing days of these renowned lovers were described, and the great veneration in which they were both held by the most austere and distinguished saints, and the tribute which the French nation has paid to their memory. Thus "do those votive offerings, which the popular enthusiasm of a great nation offers daily on their tomb at Pere la Chaise, mysteriously convey admiration for the constancy and sympathy with the posthumous union of two hearts who transposed conjugal tenderness from the senses to the soul, and changed love itself into a holocaust, a martyrdom, and a holy sacrifice."

OPPOSITION TO BUYING PIER NO. 44.

The proposition of the Dock Department to purchase Pier No. 44, North River, was called up again yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on Finance, to whom the resolution of Alderman Gross, adverse to the measure, was referred. Only a few persons attended the session. G. W. Blunt appeared to oppose the purchase of the property. He thought the steam-ship company who had possession of it could not give a good title to this City, because, as had been alleged, they did not own the land under water, or the site of the pier. If the Dock Department desired to make improvements they should build bulkheads, but not piers, unless requested to do so by responsible companies who would be willing to enter into an agreement to lease them at good rents and for a long term. He did not believe that the present condition of the City finances would justify the purchase of Pier No. 44, which might be worth about one hundred thousand dollars. Dr. Schultz and Mr. Nevills, representing the German Tax-payers' Association, and Mr. Henry N. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, next spoke against purchasing the pier; after which Alderman John Reilly said that he, too, was opposed to it, and would vote against it, as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The committee subsequently agreed to present a report adverse to the measure.

The committee also agreed to report in favor of paying the bill of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, $528, for music furnished during the obsequies of the late Vice President Wilson, and a bill of the Grand Union Hotel, amounting to $145 40, incurred on the same occasion by the escort to the remains.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The ladies' reception of the New-England Society, one of the leading social events of the year, will take place to-morrow evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The committee in charge of the affair held its final meeting at the Union League Club last evening, and from the reports received as to the number of tickets sold the reception promises to be one of the most successful ever given under the auspices of the society. The tickets include supper, and of the number issued, 500 in all, only a few remain to be disposed of. These can be had at Tiffany & Co.'s, Union square.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Representatives of eight or ten trades unions met last night at No. 10 Stanton street for the purpose of protesting against the repeal of the Eight-hour law. Mr. John Frasar, of the Crispins, was Chairman, and after he had explained the object of the meeting a series of resolutions was offered by Mr. George Blair objecting to the repeal of the Eight-hour law. Adopted. One of the resolutions is to the effect that a committee be appointed to draft an amendment to the law which shall provide that no man employed on behalf of the Government or on any public work shall work more than eight hours, any violation of which shall be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year. Speeches were made favoring work by the day instead of by contract, and it was thought that this would be a benefit to the City Government, insuring better work at less cost to the tax-payers.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Last night Roundsman Watson, of the Eighth Precinct found Francis S. Murphy, of No. 2,000 Third avenue, lying in the hallway of No. 287 Spring street, bleeding profusely from a serious stab in the neck, and badly bruised about the face and head. He said he had received his injuries during a fight with Henry Stevenson, employed as an oysterman at the Revere House. Stevenson made his escape.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TRIAL OF RUBENSTEIN.

BEGINNING OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—THE SANITY OF THE WITNESS KRAEMER CALLED IN QUESTION.

All available space in the court-room of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded yesterday morning long before the hour appointed for the resumption of the trial of P. N. Rubenstein for the murder of Sara Alexander, and the corridors were completely blocked by hundreds who were vainly striving to gain admission. The prisoner came in accompanied by his friends and counsel, and took his accustomed seat. It was immediately noticed that he looked much more cheerful than usual, and he seemed to take more interest in the proceedings than heretofore, his face wearing a more intelligent look, and his eyes looking clearer and brighter. The two deferred witnesses for the prosecution, who failed to reach the court on Friday in consequence of the storm, were the first called. These were Mr. William Conraddy and his wife, who reside at Ridgewood. Mr. Conraddy testified that he was visiting a brother-in-law in East New-York on Sunday, Dec. 12, with his wife and child, and that they left there about 6 o'clock P. M., and passed through the Evergreens Cemetery; as they passed along he heard a woman scream and utter words which he could not understand; the sounds seemed to come from toward the toll-gate and lasted about half a minute. His wife, Sarah Conraddy, corroborated his testimony. The prosecution then rested.

Louis S. Davidson was the first witness called for the defense. He testified that he was a merchant tailor doing business at the corner of Fulton and William streets, New-York. Witness said he was President of an Israelite society called Chibra B'nai Lesle, of which Solomon Kraemer, who swore that he met the prisoner and deceased near East New-York on Dec. 12, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and saw them get over the fence and go toward the corn-field, is a member. Witness said that the society held a meeting on Sunday, Dec. 12, which lasted from 3:30 until about 4:30 P. M., and that Kraemer was present at the meeting. Raphael Isaacs testified that he was tiler of the society, and that Kraemer sat beside him during the meeting of Dec. 12. Morris Steinhardt, a tailor, doing business at No. 79 Ludlow street, said that Kraemer was at his house on Sunday, Dec. 12, and he went with him to the meeting of the society above spoken of. They staid there until between 4 and 5 o'clock, and then Kraemer went home with witness to supper. He said they spoke in the lodge for Kraemer, and asked that his dues be remitted until he could pay them. In reply to the District Attorney, witness said that he did not attend the November and January meetings, and that the society met on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. Teresa Steinhardt, wife of the last witness, corroborated her husband's statement about Kraemer being at their house on Dec. 12; and Louis Gottschalk, Herman Tischman, and Julius Lockman testified that they saw him at the lodge on the afternoon in question. Jacob Newman could not remember having seen Kraemer at the lodge at any time, and was not detained long on the stand. John F. Runill, clerk at Cypress Hills Cemetery, said that there was no Jewish funeral there on Sunday, Dec. 12. He produced the record of burials, which was not considered satisfactory, and Mr. Mott said he would have an attachment issued to compel the Superintendent to produce the burial permits. Peter J. Hiltman, Superintendent of the Salem Field Jewish Cemetery, testified that his was the only cemetery with an entrance on the Jamaica Plank Road, and that there was only one child buried there on Sunday, Dec. 12, and that was the body of a child who died of small-pox, and was brought to the cemetery on Saturday. The father and three boys were the only persons at the grave. He said there was a beer saloon opposite the entrance to the Cypress Hills Cemetery. K. L. Johnson, keeper of two Jewish cemeteries near the Jamaica Plank Road, testified that no child was buried on Dec. 12, and Patrick Day, Superintendent of the Portuguese Cemetery, adjoining Cypress Hills testified that no child had been buried there since Oct. 14. Joseph Banza, Superintendent of the Macpelah Cemetery, on Fresh Pond road, said there was a child buried there on Sunday, Dec. 12, which came from Thirty-eighth street, New-York. He knew Kraemer, and saw him at the cemetery about Dec. 15 or 16. Joseph Zettler, a stone-cutter in the same cemetery, knew Kraemer, and had frequently seen him at the cemetery, generally alone.

Adolph Kraemer was then called, and testified that he was a brother of Solomon Kraemer, and sold hats and caps at No. 411 East Houston street, New-York. He testified that his brother Solomon used to come to his house every Friday and take dinner, and that about three weeks after the murder he stopped coming; he next saw him at Detective Zundt's house; the next time he saw him he asked him how he came to go to the funeral, and told him he ought to come back in the carriage, and his brother merely replied, "Oh, don't bother me;" he then said that the man asked him to go to make up ten men at the funeral; when he was coming back along the road he heard some one cry, "Man, man, help me!" and then a big Newfoundland dog snapped at him, and he ran away; the following Sunday he saw him reading a paper written in German at Detective Zundt's house, which a girl in the house said she wrote; it was the evidence given by his brother Solomon on the stand on Friday last; he said that his brother was an honest man, but a simpleton. On cross-examination witness said the girl did not tell him that she wrote the paper, and that he did not know Rubenstein. He denied that he told Mr. Goldstrom that Rubenstein's brother had been to his house to get him to swear that Pesach was insane, and said that he did not think his brother could calculate; that he is unsteady and flighty in his conversation. Michael Dreatle, of No. 276 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, was acquainted with Solomon Kraemer, and considered him of unsound mind; said he went about from house to house, gossiping and telling stories, and when the stories got out he could not remember what he had said. Adolph Katzky, a furrier, living in Williamsburg, knew Kraemer, and would not believe him under oath. He had always been flighty and foolish, and witness had often heard people say so. Julius Mazorats, of No. 742 Flushing avenue, had known Solomon Kraemer for eighteen years, and had heard people say they would not believe him under oath. He had heard his partner and Mr. Kayser speak of his bad character. The court then adjourned.

THE DISHONEST LETTER-COLLECTOR.

There was a continuous stream of visitors yesterday at the office of Special Agent Sharrett, in the Post Office Building, nearly all for the purpose of making inquiries regarding letters which it was hoped might be among those found in the room of Morris P. Bissinsky, the letter-collector arrested last Saturday. A large number were thus returned, and many instances could be given of evident satisfaction afforded, not only perhaps to some that the letters had been written to them, but to others that their little missives, confidential and otherwise, were reclaimed. Through the continued work of Mr. Sharrett, Superintendent Youmans, and Assistant Superintendent Brady, the letters found have all been sorted, and such as can be placed in envelopes, of course without the original inclosures, will be forwarded to-day. Of the entire number found probably four hundred are without envelopes, the latter having been torn up. Most of these have signed addresses, and circulars will be sent by Mr. Sharrett to these addresses, requesting the persons to call upon him and recover the matter. Two or three checks, other than those mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday, were found among the *débris*, and the signers will be accordingly notified, though the checks will be held as evidence against the prisoner—evidence that matter of value was taken. Bissinsky, the Collector charged with the robbery of the mails, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields. He was accompanied by his father, who seemed to bitterly feel the disgrace cast upon the family, and also by his uncle, who occupies a prominent position in the Custom-house. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared for the prisoner, and Assistant United States District Attorney Pullman for the Government. The accused was held in $5,000 bail, for examination this afternoon.

CAPTURE OF A CALIFORNIA FORGER.

For the past six weeks the Police of Brooklyn have been patiently watching for the appearance on the street of a man named Perrin H. Summers, who was supposed to be hiding somewhere in that city. Summers was a deacon of a flourishing church in California, and had, by his good conduct, succeeded in gaining the entire confidence of those with whom he associated. After having established himself in the good graces of his neighbors, he began to deal in real estate. In this business he gained the entire confidence of the wealthy men in the neighborhood of his operations, and when he had so far succeeded as to induce them to believe that he was both wealthy and honest, he entered on a bold career of wholesale forgeries, amounting in the aggregate, it is said, to about $200,000, and having secured his plunder he escaped from the State. He was traced by the California detectives to New-York, and it was ascertained that he had taken up his abode in Brooklyn. Soon after his arrival there Sheriff Daggett was informed of the facts in the case, and the necessary papers were forwarded to him for the transfer of the fugitive to the custody of the California detectives when he was caught. An order of arrest was immediately issued and placed in the hands of Clerk George Hardy, and that official, with others, began the search for Summers. Yesterday morning they succeeded in finding him at a house in McDonough street, and took him into custody. The forger will be surrendered to the custody of the California detectives to-day.

THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

The regular weekly meeting of the New-York Baptist Conference was held yesterday at the Mariner's Church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, Rev. Dr. Armitage presiding. The Secretary reported 350 baptisms during the month, the largest number ever recorded in the history of the conference. After prayer Rev. Dr. G. A. Schulte read an essay on the subject "What Means Promise Success in the Evangelization of Our Large German Population," arguing that a free German Church, and free Bible would prove most effective in disseminating the gospel among the Germans. He spoke unfavorably of the idea held by some that the German must be "Americanized" by learning English and conforming to American prejudices before he could receive the Divine truth, and closed by exhorting Baptists to employ the former method. The reading was followed by a spirited discussion, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW ARMORY.

MEETING OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION—THE ARMORY PROJECT HEARTILY APPROVED—CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

A meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment was held last evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, to forward the movement for erecting a new regimental armory. Among the officers of the association present were Col. Marshall Lefferts, Lieut. Col. Cyrus H. Loutrel, Major William A. Pond, Adjutant Charles B. Bostwick, Paymaster Henry H. Holly, and Commissary Gilbert L. Arrowsmith. Col Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, was also present. Col. Lefferts called the meeting to order, explained its object, and said that it was intended to place the whole matter under the supervision of a joint committee of the Veteran Association and of the officers of the regiment; that the building will not be commenced until an adequate sum is raised, and that, after a certain amount has been subscribed by the association and the regiment, the public will be invited to increase the amount. The sum already subscribed by the regiment amounts to $36,000, and within a very short time it would be $40,000. He then read a resolution to the effect that all moneys subscribed and collected for the purpose of erecting a new armory for the Seventh Regiment shall be deposited with the United States Trust Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and that Washington R. Vermilye, Royal Phelps, and Robert Lennox Kennedy be appointed Trustees of said fund. A resolution that the Veteran Association approves the movement to build a new armory and pledging their support to it, was adopted unanimously. A resolution to appoint Jackson S. Schultz and William Laimbeer as members of the Building Committee was also adopted. A motion was adopted that the Captains of each of the companies of the association select three members as members of the committee and hand the same in to Col. Lefferts. Col. Clark, in answer to a question, said that to payment of the first instalment of the subscriptions would be required whenever the General Committee called for it. If the subscriptions are sufficiently liberal the work would be commenced the present year. The regimental subscriptions would reach, he thought, $45,000, but no member would be pressed to give more than he could afford.

The Committee on Centennial matters reported that arrangements have been made for the association to proceed to Philadelphia on the 3d of July and to return on the 5th. Col. Lefferts said a movement was on foot to procure a representative company from the thirteen original States to visit the Centennial, and he hoped the Seventh Regiment would have the honor of escorting them down Broadway. Col. Clark said it was somewhat doubtful at present whether the regiment would visit Philadelphia. The association then adjourned. Copies of the plan of the proposed new building were shown. It is to be erected on Fourth avenue and Sixty-sixth street, on land now belonging to the City, and valued at $350,000. The cost of the building is estimated at $330,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The affairs of the firm of J. & T. Pearsall, fruit-dealers at No. 168 Front street, which are in the hands of Mr. McGregor Steele, the Assignee, give little encouragement to the creditors. In the schedule of the Assignee the liabilities of the firm are stated as $36,000; nominal assets, $56,092 11; actual assets, $1,623 50. The liabilities of Treadwell Pearsall, the successor of the above firm, are $54,058 94; nominal assets, $51,010 91, of which $14,399 40 are believed to be good. The actual assets of both combined amount to $16,000, which will probably realize to the creditors between ten and fifteen per cent. The Assignee has discovered that the defalcation of Comstock, the book-keeper of the firm, amounts to $85,000, but new amounts are found nearly every day which will increase the aggregate. Comstock's property is all attached by his father, so the creditors will not get anything from that source. The real estate of the firm will net little over the mortgages, but it is expected that their interest in two vessels will realize about fifteen hundred dollars.

A meeting of the creditors of Salmon Rose & Emanuel S. Rose, dealers in jewelry, at No. 67 Nassau street, will be held to-day at the office of John Fitch, Register in bankruptcy, at No. 345 Broadway, to choose an Assignee in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are about fifteen thousand dollars, and their nominal assets $4,312 05, of which the greater part are book accounts. There are about one hundred and seventy creditors, among whom are P. & A. Rose, $1,900; Porter & Buffinton, of Providence, $1,433 60; New-York Watch Company, $1,046 56.

Negotiations are in progress between Augustus F. Kibbe, stove dealer, at No. 256 Water street, who suspended two weeks ago, and his creditors, with a view to compromise. He offers thirty cents cash or forty cents on time, and all but one of the creditors have signified their acceptance of his proposition.

John C. Rue, cigar dealer, of No. 397½ Pearl street, assigned his property to Israel C. Lawrence. In the schedule accompanying this assignment the liabilities are set down at $2,072 48, the nominal assets at $2,433 77, and the real assets at $1,830 77. A bond in $3,000 was ordered from the assignee.

Andrew Cumming, David Johnston, and John Thomson, forming the firm of Cumming, Johnston & Co., stone-cutters, of West Fifty-first street and Eleventh avenue, assigned their property to William Winterbottom.

Abraham Hecht and Meyer Newman, composing the firm of A. Hecht & Co., tin dealers, of No. 305 Pearl street, made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors to Max Moses yesterday.

Alexander Scott and Theodore Van Raden, forming the firm of Scott & Van Raden, produce dealers, of No. 340 Washington street, assigned their property to Newell E. Yale.

A DAY'S ACCIDENTS.

The following accidents were reported by the Police yesterday: James Sharkey, aged sixty-four, of Egbertsville, Staten Island, fell on the side-walk at Twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue and fractured his left hip. Charles Green, aged thirty, of No. 63 Clinton place, while visiting a friend at No. 298 Greenwich street, fell through a hatchway and was fatally injured. Elizabeth Allen, aged forty-two, of No. 166 Elm street, fell on the ice at Madison avenue and Fortieth street, and cut her head severely. Bridget McQue, aged fifty, of No. 505 West Twenty-seventh street, fell on the sidewalk in Fourth street, near West Twelfth street, and received a severe scalp wound. Henry Sutton, aged seventy, fell on the ice in front of No. 36 Bowery, and fractured his right hip. Mary O'Gorman, aged fifty-nine, while intoxicated, fell on the sidewalk in the Bowery and broke her right leg. Edward Constable, aged twenty-seven, of No. 413 West Twenty-fifth street, fell from a tree at No. 314 West Twenty-third street, and fractured both elbows and sustained a serious injury to his spine. William Blair, aged twenty-four, of No. 553 West Forty-third street, had his left arm fractured by being caught in the machinery while at work at Higgins' carpet factory, at the foot of West Forty-third street.

Yesterday morning Dennis Carr, aged forty-five, a baker, of No. 26 Madison street, was found unconscious on the corner of New Bowery and Madison street, and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination, and found that Carr's skull was fractured, and that there were marks of violence on his face.

RIFLE MATCH AT YONKERS.

The return match between two teams of the Yonkers Rifle Association, commanded by Capt. Douglas Smyth and Major Fredine Shonnard, respectively, was contested yesterday at the Morsemere range, Yonkers. Although the weather was fine, the wind in the earlier part of the match was variable and troublesome. The snow which covered the ground by its refraction and glare also interfered with the shooting. In view of these combined difficulties, which are likely to attend shooting in the Winter season, the scores are worthy of particular notice. Following are the scores of the several members of each team:

SMYTH'S TEAM.

J. L. Morse	2 5 5 4 2 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5	169
H. L. Garris'n	4 5 5 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5	182
C. Hodgman	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4	188
S. G. Perry	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5	186
D. Smyth	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	190
Total		915

SHONNARD'S TEAM.

L. M. Ballard	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5	191
C. Dusenburg, Jr.	2 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5	183
A. H. Jocelyn	4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 3 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	185
H. Quinn	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4	182
F. Shonnard	3 4 0 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 4	172
Total		913

Major Shonnard's team having won the first match on Jan. 10, the third and decisive contest will be shot in March next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners of Parks will to-day open proposals for slating the Central Park Museum of Art.

The regular monthly sermon before the Methodist Preachers was preached yesterday morning by Bishop Janes, whose theme was the Scriptures.

A charity concert in aid of the Five Points House of Industry will be given this evening at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of "Mystic Crew," "I. O."

The number of applications to the out-door relief department of the Department of Charities and Correction have averaged 1 thousand daily during the past week.

The orders made at Albany on Nov. 25, 1875, appointing Isaac V. French as Receiver of the Central Park and the People's Savings Banks were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury, Jan. 29, $811,518 22; receipts last week, $706,035 69; payments, $873,900 15; balance, Feb. 5, $643,653 76.

The New-York Neurological Society held its regular meeting at the hall of the Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, last evening. The subject considered was "The Clinical History of Hysteria."

Messrs. F. B. Nicol & Co., manufacturers of gas-fixtures, china, glass, &c., have removed their salesrooms from No. 686 Broadway, to their new store, No. 4 Great Jones street, near the old stand, where in future the business of the firm will be conducted.

United States Commissioner Richard E. Stillwell has sent in his resignation as Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, to take effect on the 15th inst. Mr. Stillwell has been connected with the United States courts for upward of thirty-five years.

The results of the semi-annual examination at the New-York College were announced to the students yesterday morning. Only twenty-four failed to pass, one of this number being in the Junior class, one in the Sophomore, and twenty-two in the Freshmen.

The Tammany Society held its regular monthly meeting last night, Grand Sachem Schell presiding. There were twenty-six candidates elected. Among the number were ex-Congressman Charles H. Winfield and Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee. A number of persons proposed were rejected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Police Court Justices was held at the Washington Place Police Court last evening, Justice Bixby presiding. A formal complaint was made against William B. Rockwell, Chief Clerk of the Tombs Police Court, who, it was charged, would not permit the court interpreter to act as warrant clerk. John W. Conkling was appointed interpreter to the Sixth District Court.

The funeral of the late Joseph Keen, who, for the past forty-one years, filled the position of Superintendent of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, will take place from Dr. Chapin's church to-morrow at 12:30 P. M. At a meeting of the officers of the Department of Charities, held on Sunday evening at Bellevue Hospital, resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Keen and of condolence with his family were adopted.

BROOKLYN.

President Grant yesterday informed United States Marshal Harlan of the pardon of Moritz Rossvally, who was convicted of counterfeiting in 1869, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

Alderman Parker, of the Fifteenth Ward, charges the street cleaning contractor in that district with neglecting his work. The Board of City Works have given him until noon to-day to make amends. Failing then the work will be taken in hand by the department, and the expense will be charged to the contractor.

LONG ISLAND.

Revival meetings continue with unabated interest in the Methodist churches on the south side. At Sayville, on Sunday evening, forty-eight persons were received on probation, and thirty-two received the ordinance of Christian baptism. The work is equally favored elsewhere.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County will hold a special meeting at Riverhead to-day, conjointly with the Board of Superintendents of the Poor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of what is to be done with the tramps who are constantly applying for relief.

The Methodist preachers of Southern Long Island will hold their next associate session at Bayport this afternoon and evening. The opening sermon will be preached this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by Rev. Smith Sands, of Bellport; the evening sermon by Rev. R. Codling, of Islip. On Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., prayer-meeting; at 2 P. M. a love-feast, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and at 7 P. M. a sermon by Rev. T. D. Littlewood, of Bay Shore.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The February term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County began at White Plains yesterday, before Judge Gifford and the Justices of Sessions. A Grand Jury was impaneled and the consideration of criminal cases begun. The criminal calendar of the term is represented to be unusually large, and embraces a number of important cases.

The annual election for officers of Huguenot Engine Company No. 1, of New-Rochelle, resulted in the choice of John Mailey, Foreman; Thomas Murray, Assistant Foreman; John McNamara, Treasurer; John Hoffkins, Secretary. Excelsior Chemical Engine Company No. 1, of New-Rochelle, have selected the following officers for the ensuing year: John B. De Veau, Foreman; E. Lambden, Assistant Foreman; Jesse Colebrook, Treasurer; J. S. W. Jarvis, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $27,305 85 in taxes and assessments last week.

Charles Schmidt, aged fourteen, residing at Fairview, broke through the ice while skating yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Chief of Police Rice, of Paterson, was yesterday suspended from duty by Mayor Buckley, to await an investigation of charges of gross intoxication preferred against him.

John Brush, the Paterson Justice of the Peace who was convicted in the Passaic County Court of selling coal by false weight, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and costs.

The trial of Henry R. Vreeland and his wife for assault and battery on Ralph Vreeland, a young son of the former by a previous wife, was begun yesterday in the Passaic County Courts.

Joseph Ackerman was shoveling snow off the roof of the Jersey City Market, on Newark avenue yesterday afternoon, when he fell through the sky-light and sustained probably fatal injuries.

Henry M. Flint, Division Superintendent of the Midland Railroad, died Sunday from the injuries he sustained last Wednesday by the escape of steam from a snow-plow on which he was riding.

Mrs. Byer, residing on Eleventh avenue, Newark, attempted to light a fire by pouring kerosene oil upon it, when the can exploded, and she sustained injuries that will probably prove fatal.

The bodies of three of the men who were drowned while fishing in Barnegat Bay last Wednesday, have been recovered. They are those of Capt. Richard Mott and his two sons, of Canarsie, Long Island.

W. V. Snyder's dry-goods store on Broad street, Newark, was entered by burglars Sunday night and robbed of $500 worth of shawls. Large packages of silk and velvet were found packed up ready for removal.

A little girl named Bertha Getthart was run over Saturday by a runaway horse in Newark, and, it is feared, sustained injuries which will prove fatal, as previous to the accident she was suffering from disease of the spine.

Theodore Wharry, aged thirty-five, committed suicide yesterday morning at his brother's residence on the Old Bloomfield road, between Newark and Bloomfield. He procured a gun, and, going down into the cellar, placed the muzzle under his chin and fired, touching the trigger with his foot.

The "Friendly Sons of Ireland," of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Patrick Farrelly, President; Matthew Doyle and John Hogan, Vice Presidents; John W. Donelan, Recording Secretary; John Garrick, Financial Secretary; Patrick Reilly, Treasurer; P. H. Laverty, James Roche, Edward Kelly, and Mr. Mullone, Trustees.

Director McGrath, of the Jersey City Board of Education, has been arrested on a charge of interfering with a Constable in the discharge of his duty. The Constable, Mr. Dupane, alleges that he was making a seizure of four books of accounts belonging to Bogan & Fitzpatrick, when Mr. McGrath and some others interfered and took them away from him. Mr. McGrath gave bonds to answer.

A few days ago an old chest, which has been lying in the garret of Mr. Dederick's house, in Elizabeth, a long time, was opened, and found to contain over $3,000 in old colonial and Continental money and some deeds of land in Ulster County, N. Y., which are 150 years old. There were also a number of letters from soldiers in the patriot army before and after the evacuation of New-York, which contain information both interesting and of considerable value.

At a late hour Saturday night, Herman Schweitzer, a peddler, who resides at Union Hill, was attacked by two highwaymen, while walking along the Hackensack Plank-road, through Weehawken, on his way home, and a demand made for his money. He shouted for assistance, when his assailants knocked him down and began kicking him. His cries attracted the attention of Mr. Bane, the proprietor of the Mountain House, but before he reached the scene the robbers had fled. Schweitzer had a large amount of money in his possession.

THOUSANDS OF CASES are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured Piles, Ulcers, Burns and other skin troubles when every other remedy has failed. 25 cents. —*Advertisement.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.* Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Hugh Marsland, Daniel Goddard, Rev. John McGoldrick, Peter O'Donnell, Commodore Brady and wife, M. R. Formby, J. H. Hamlyn, George Hardy, Rev. M. Martineau, John B. Nolin, W. Samuels, wife, and infant, Samuel Filer, Mr. Lonsdon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Capt. H. Renjes, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Struss, Joseph Phillips, Theodore Meyer, Heinrich Abel, Rudolph Abel, H. A. Deeker, Carl Schapper, Mrs. Anna Schapper, Hermann Huck, Christian Huck, David N. David, Wilhelm Mehrten, Oskar Seifert, Diedrich Wessels, Aug. Rasmus, B. Abraham, C. Van Giles.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—R. C. Wright, Mrs. Howard and child, G. C. Blanke, Mrs. Biancke, C. L. Cozine, W. Muirhead, James Gardner, Col. N. B. S. Eldred, Thomas P. Sargent, Dr. Samuel Grover, A. J. Outerbridge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:02 | Sun sets.....5:26 | Moon sets....6:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:34 | Gov. Island...7:23 | Hell Gate...8:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Feb. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Liberty, Sundbery, St. Jago and Cienfuegos, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore, Md., via South Amboy and Camden, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Marryat, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Dundee, Scot., Funch, Edye & Co.; Gerda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre, Fr., Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Freiza, (Norw.,) Jensen, Bordeaux, Fr., Funch, Edye & Co.; Bertha, (Norw.,) Guarn, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Aster, (Norw.,) Knudeo, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Volturno, (Ital.,) Savarise, Lisbon, Port., Funch, Edye & Co.; John J. Marsh, Fickett, Cardenas, John Zittiosen.

Brig Jennie Phinney, Brown, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son.

Schrs. Thomas P. Cooper, Hogay, Boston, H. W. Jackson & Son; Emma L. C. Winsor, Atwood, Tampico, Thebaud Bros.; Israel Snow, Hatch, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; Rockie E. Yates, Yates, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Ada F. Whitney, Masters, Cardenas, Cuba, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut; Mary Lord, Smith, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Maggie Cain, Sarll, St. Jago de Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.; Monte Christi, Smith, Arecibo, P. R., F. H. Smith & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen Jan. 23, via Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 6, off Nantucket, passed steam-ship Oder, hence for Bremen, steam-ship Pereire, hence for Havre, and a National steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 31, via Key West Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Humboldt, (Ger.,) formerly the Richard Ryland, of Liverpool, Corssen, Bremen 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Wheeler, San Francisco Oct. 16, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Iron Crown, (of Liverpool,) Tait, Calcutta 136 ds., with mdse. to H. H. Crocker—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Kaleb, (Norw.,) Davidsen, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Edwards & Madden.

Bark Soteria, (of Salcombe,) Jarvis, Alleppey 86 ds., with mdse. to Archer & Bull—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Ambassador, (of London,) Prehn, Yokohama 97 ds., with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Merriman, Lisbon 39 ds., with cork to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Litson, Maracaibo Jan. 15, and the bar 18th, with coffee to Schmilinsky & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.; left in port bark Victoria Peres, to sail in 2 ds. Bark Allemania, (Ger.,) brig Ada H. Halls, (Br.,) arr. Jan. 16, schrs. Northern Home and Mary A. Holt waiting for coffee; all for New-York.

Bark Edmond Gabrielle, (Fr.,) Lechaux, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Maver Bros. & Co.—vessel to E. Unkart.

Bark Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 15 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Bark Columbia, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Kitts 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Dagmar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux 42 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.; Feb. 2, lat. 29, lon. 62, had a hurricane from S. W. veering to W. and N. and around to S. W. again; had decks washed and shifted ballast, the glass was very low.

Brig Sarah F. Bird, (of Rockland,) Hall, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, Point a Pitre 9 ds., in ballast to Reynal & Co.; Capt Johnston claims this is the quickest passage ever made.

Brig Kodiak, Peters, Palermo 53 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig William Mallory, Jr., (of Mystic,) Forsyth, Zante 59 ds., with currants to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig J. Howland, (of Boston,) Lakeman, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Meta, (Ger.,) Boettger, Rio Janeiro 64 ds., with coffee to Rowland & Humphrey—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Feb. 2, lat. 37, lon. 72 30, at 12 P. M., had a gale from S. S. E., veering S. W. and N. W., lasting twenty hours, being most violent at 10 A. M. from W. N. W.; at this time the vessel was on beam ends, having shifted cargo, and the sea was washing entirely over her till night. The cook, Claus Kohler, of Holstein, was washed overboard and lost, the water-casks were carried away, and extra spars on deck, and bulwarks stove. The weather was better on the 3d, with light winds from S., veering to W. On the 4th a gale came from N. W., knocking the ship down on her side, and before she would carry sail had to put her before the wind and trim by throwing overboard about 250 bags coffee.

Brig Sophia, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Long, Bahia 36 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator Jan. 12 in lon. 39 33 W.; had heavy weather from Jan. 16 to the 25th in lat. 23 N., with fresh N. E. trades; Feb. 2, when 120 miles S. E. of Hatteras in a heavy gale from S. had bulwarks stove and decks swept twice, losing everything movable.

Brig Kaluna, (of Harrington,) Mitchell, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Foley, Arecibo 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia.

Brig Afton, (of Eastport,) Copp, Palermo 50 ds., with fruit, &c., to Henry E. Sprague; vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Paine, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND.—Sunset, light, N. W.; very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ships Lightning, for Melbourne; Liverpool, for London; bark Beatrice, Havner, for Java; brig Mary M. Williams, for Alicante.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Stratford Shoal Light vessel was replaced on her station on the 5th inst.

A. C. RHIND, Captain U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEY WEST, Feb. 7.—The brig Five Brothers, from Cardenas, for New-York, arr. here to-day leaking badly.

The ship Juventa, which put into this port Jan. 15 leaking badly, while en route from Mobile for Liverpool, and had to discharge, is reloading her cargo of cotton.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Jan. 31.—Sld. schr. Isaac L. Clark, Lake, New-York.

CARDENAS, Feb. 3.—Arr. brig Chevoit, (Br.,) Leary, St. John, N. B.; schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, New-York.

Jan. 31.—Sld. schr. Abbie Oakes, N. of Hatteras.

Feb. 3.—Brigs John Peirce, Townsend, N. of Hatteras; Torrent, Neil, do.; schrs. Theresa A. Keen, Keen, do.; J. H. Stickney, Fooks, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 1.—Arr. schrs. Eliza B. Coffin, Cole, St. Croix via St. Thomas; Speedaway, Coffin, Oporto via do.; Robert S. Graham, Smith, Port Spain.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—Arr. steamer Moravian, (Br.,) Graham, Baltimore, for Liverpool.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 3.—Arr. Jan. 25, British brigantine Ceres, St. John, N. B.; British bark Mary Ann, London.

ST. GEORGES, Jan. 24.—Arr. British schr. J. N. Dean, Cornwallis, N. S.

Sld. Jan. 31, British bark Queen of Hearts, St. John.

The schr. Bravo returned from her cruise after the derelict Samuel Welsh. The following is an extract from her log: Jan. 15, sld. from Bermuda at 11:30 P. M.; 16th, course S.; 17, lat. 30 54, lon. 60 18, calm and light air from the S.; spoke the Italian brigantine Graciosa, from Baltimore for Genoa, with petroleum, 5 ds. out.

Jan. 20, upward of 100 miles from Bermuda, at 9:20 A. M., sighted the derelict, N. by E., half E., 6 miles; light winds and squally from W., S. W. Boarded at 11 A. M., and soon after made Bravo fast alongside.

Schr. Elizabeth Dickinson, from New-York to Porto Rico, passed the derelict at 10:30 A. M., lat. 29 49, lon. 46 27. Light winds during the day, with heavy swell toward night; cast off at 6 P. M. The derelict is a very dangerous one, being nearly submerged with the exception of bowsprit, jibboom, and after-house, and mainmast, which was over the stern at an angle of forty-five degrees; her decks are split open, her beams broken, and the sea makes a clean breach over her; she is in the track of vessels bound to the States; saw three vessels near her on the 20th January, and one near her on the 21st; the sea washing over, could not save anything from her, and the derelict having no rudder and being nothing more than a raft, we abandoned the idea of towing her, it blowing fast from the N. E. on the 21st.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sld. Marco Polo, Eliza Everett, Jorgen Lorentzen, Ilpotar, Gradsenj, Alberto, Giacomo Mortola, Finn, Drughi Dubrovacki, St. Petersburg, Vanadis, E. S. Powell, Levanter, Emilia T., Alpini, Paul, Heldos, Tigre.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Briederbilk, Luedna Durkee, Beethoven, Minnie M. Watts, Jacques Coeur, Edward Cushing, David Taylor, Puget, Fruen.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Algra, Sheraza, both in the Channel; Le Pellerin, Mary E. Campbell, Patriarch, Annie Burrill, Geo. F. Manson, Otago, Osmi Dubrovacki.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., John E. Chase, off Deal; Gilana, Kate Sancton, Cuba, King Cedric.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Chilian, Nelson, Stefanina, C. E. Burgess, Alibi, Rio de la Plata, Belle O'Brien, Enrico Dandolo, Fleurs Castle, Texas, both in the Channel.

MOVILLE, Feb. 7.—The Allan Line steamer Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Portland, Me., Jan. 29, for Liverpool, arr. at this port to-day.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1875 - - - $27,145,777 51

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums and annuities.....$6,069,002 81
Interest received and accrued.....1,870,658 34—$7,939,661 15
$35,085,438 66

Disbursement Account.

Losses by death.....$1,524,814 83
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled polices.....2,481,696 96
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurances.....182,400 83
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses.....361,918 06
Advertising and physician's fees.....87,591 26
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, &c.....280,114 63—$4,918,535 97
$30,166,902 69

ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand.....$1,768,291 26
Invested in United States, New-York City, and other stocks (market value, $7,633,244).....7,154,191 05
Real estate.....1,820,240 53
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,717,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security).....17,685,597 50
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,090,586).....885,728 82
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876.....463,269 64
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $320,000, included in liabilities).....106,341 54
Agents' balances.....27,111 49
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments.....257,130 86—30,1[illegible]
Excess of market value of securities over cost.....[illegible]

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3[illegible],645,855 64

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876.....$303,165 00
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.....144,[illegible]
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium.....27,390,396 44
Reserved for contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund over and above a four per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....308,138 81—38,146,[illegible]

Divisible Surplus.......$2,499,656 73

From the undivided surplus of $2,499,656 73 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, INSURING $21,964,190.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS, H. B. CLAFLIN,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, J. F. SEYMOUR,
DANIEL S. MILLER, C. R. BOGERT, M. D.,
JOHN MAIRS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WM. H. APPLETON, HENRY BOWERS,
ROBERT B. COLLINS, SANDFORD COBB,
WILLIAM BARTON, EDWIN MARTIN,
LOOMIS L. WHITE, JOHN M. FURMAN,
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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